The People's Press.

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The People's Press.

L. V. & E. T. BLUM,
PUBLISHERS AND PROPRIETORS.

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"Secrets of the great city of New York," "Southern Amaranth," "Hydropathic Family Physician," Diary of Kitty Trevylyan," (a story of the time of Whitfield and the Wesleys,) "Draytons and the Davenants," "On both sides of the Sea."

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March, 1871. L. V. & E. T. BLUM.

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L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
March 31, 1871.

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Hayden's Dictionary of Dates.
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Steel Engraving of Holy Family,
World Essays.
Songs before Sunrise.
A Woman's Poems.
Verses, by. H. H.
May 19, 1871.

FOR SALE.

IRON COG WHEELS, SHAFTING, BOXES BOLTS, &c. Enquire at this office.
Salem, Nov. 15, 1870.

The Wrongs of Sewing Women.

There are several organized agencies in New York designed for the protection of "sewing girls" from the injustice they have so often experienced in their dealings with heartless employers. By the employment of legal counsel, and still more frequently by showing their readiness and ability to defend those who suffer, these associations have accomplished much in this humane object. The pulpit too, sometimes is heard from in this humane work. Recently one of our most eminent divines (Rev. Dr. Talmadge) said:

I tell you if God rises up to redress woman's wrongs, many of our large establishments will be swallowed up quicker than a South American earthquake ever took down a city. God will catch these oppressors between the two millstones of his wrath, and grind them to powder. Why is it that a female principal gets only eight hundred and twenty-five dollars for doing work for which a male principal gets sixteen hundred and fifty? I hear, from all this land, the wail of womanhood. Man has nothing to answer but flatteries. He says she is an angel. She is not. She knows she is not. She is a human being who gets hungry when she has no food, and cold when she has no fire. Give her no more flatteries: give her justice.

There are 25,000 sewing girls in New York and Brooklyn. Across the darkness of this night I hear their death groan. It is not such a cry as comes from those who are suddenly hurled out of life, but a slow, grinding, horrible wasting away. Gather them before you and look into their faces, pinched, ghastly, hunger struck! Look at their fingers, needle pricked and blood-tipped!

Stand at the corner of a street in New York at half past five or six o'clock in the morning, as the women go to their work. Many of them have had no breakfast except the crumbs that were left over from the night before, or a crust they chew on their way through the streets. Here they come, the working girls of New York and Brooklyn. These engaged in bead-work, these in flower-making, in millinery, enameling, cigar making, book-binding, labeling, feather picking, print coloring, paper-box making, but most over-worked of all, and least compensated, the sewing women. Why do they not take the city cars on their way up? They cannot afford the five cents. If concluding to deny herself something else, she gets into a car, give her a seat! You want to see how Latimer and Ridley appeared in the fire—look at that woman and behold a more horrible martyrdom—a hotter fire, a more agonizing death! Ask that woman how much she gets for her work, and she will tell you six cents for making coarse shirts, and find her own thread!

Last Sabbath night, in the vestibule of this church, after service, a woman fell in convulsions. The doctor said she needed medicine not so much as something to eat. As she began to revive in her delirium, she said gaspingly: "Eight cents! Eight cents! Eight cents! I wish I could get it done! I am so tired! I wish I could get some sleep, but I must get it done! Eight cents! Eight cents!" We found afterwards that she was making garments for eight cents apiece, and that she could make but three of them in a day. Hear it! Three times eight are twenty-four.

That one case was laid at the door of this church; but there are thirty-five thousand such cases laid at the doors of our Christian churches, demanding your prayers, your sympathies, and your charitable effort. Some of the worst villains of the city are the employers of these women.

The Aspect of Rural Germany.

A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* writing from Nuremburg, Germany, says:

In traveling through the rural districts of Germany one sees many interesting sights. The first thing that strikes an American is, there are no farms, or isolated farm-houses, as in the United States. For here the country people all live in villages, from which they go out in all directions to cultivate their different tracts of land. These villages spot the whole country. As far as the eye can reach one can see them in all directions. They lie at no great distance from each other, there being one in about every two square miles. One of these contains ordinarily about fifty houses, which, however with the barns, stables, etc., do not occupy more space than the outbuildings of an ordinary farm in the United States. The people seem to be huddled up in close quarters. The houses are very small and low, they are built mostly of brick and covered with red tiles (of baked clay,) though not unfrequently they are covered with straw. On the top of the straw the grass is often seen to sprout, so that the roofs of the houses look as green as the ground. The public buildings of every village are a windmill and a beer-house, for all the grain in Germany is ground with wind-mills, the wind being here more regular than in the United States, and so furnish a cheap and convenient driving power. One accordingly sees a windmill turning on nearly every hill. The beer-house is the place of general resort in the evening, for here both the men and the women of the village get together to chat and drink in social unreserve. To every five or six villages there is a church, and generally a tavern. In looking over the land one sees no fences, but the land of one man is separated from that of another by a sward of grass about twelve inches wide. Those who pasture flocks must always keep somebody to watch them, though all kinds of stock are mostly fed in the stables. They cultivate the land too closely to allow of fences. This country is mostly level, and the general appearance is not unlike that of the prairie in the West. I have said that there are no separate farm houses. There are not even any country residences. Even the nobility and land owners, who sometimes live in the country or have their summer seats there, do not, as in England, have yards and parks filled with deer, or extensive hunting grounds; but their palaces are built in the villages (generally in the larger ones or in what we would call small towns,) and the land is cultivated close up to their doors.

Company C., 7th United States Cavalry, Capt. V. R. Hart, commanding, is now stationed at Rutherford in this State.

Curious Crops in Germany.

One of the most common crops raised in Germany is that of trees, so that one sees pine forests planted in great numbers. These are laid off in rows as straight as those of a corn-field. There is scarcely any wood at all in Germany but what is thus cultivated. The land is, in many places, so poor, that it cannot be tilled every year; so that by taking a number of years to raise a crop of trees the occupants effect the double purpose of supplying themselves with wood and of getting at the end of that time, fallow ground again. One can see the pine tree fields of all ages, some with little trees of one or two years' growth, and others with large ones ready for the axe. When they gather in a forest, they grub up every stump as low as there are any roots fit to burn.

Another curious crop in Germany is that of fish. In North Bavaria, especially, the fish ponds are very numerous. The whole country is spotted with them, and has the appearance of being filled with little lakes. The sight is quite unique, and often beautiful. Wherever there is a marshy place, or the lands need to be drained, they catch the water in a fish pond. Those in America who are cursed with sloughs might take lessons from the Germans in this. They [illegible] as much from their water crop as from their land crop. At the foot of hills often, and where the water comes down from a mountain, they build these ponds. Not unfrequently they dam up large streams, or turn off sufficient of the water for their purpose. Sometimes along a whole brook one may see dozens of fish ponds, following close one after the other. They have accordingly, in North Bavaria, always a good supply of fish, notwithstanding they are far from the sea, and no large rivers flow through their country.

Another crop that is extensively cultivated in this region is hops. This being the great beer country, hops are of course in great demand. The whole country in the neighborhood of Hamburg and Hersbrusk produces scarcely anything else. As far as the eye can reach the hills and valleys may be seen covered with hop poles, which are now stacked in pyramids, the time having not quite yet arrived for planting them. The shooting of the young hop vines has just begun; and as one rides along in the cars he can see for miles, on both sides of the road, field after field of hops rising to his view. In some localities one can see nothing else, every hill and hollow being planted with them. I presume that nine-tenths of the country people in some of these districts are engaged exclusively in hop-raising. The grains also that are cultivated, as also throughout all Germany, have a close relation to beer making, barley being the chief one of them. Barley here takes the place that wheat and corn does in America, and when a farmer brings his crop to market it is not to the warehouses, but to the breweries.

Bismarck's Big Pile.

Already the Chancellor of the German Empire has laid before the Council a scheme for the application and distribution of the war indemnity. There is to be no division among the different States until the requirements of the whole Empire have been fully satisfied. These requirements consist of a pension fund of 240,000,000 thalers; a common war fund of 40,000,000; a working and a permanent fund for the Chancellor's Office and War Office; compensation for ships and cargoes captured by the French; compensation to inhabitants of towns suffering directly by the war, whether in Germany, or Alsace or Lorraine, among which Strasburg receives 50,000,000 francs; remuneration for services rendered by inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine; restoration of the fortresses in those provinces; 7,000,000 francs to be applied to the relief of Germans expelled from France. After all these objects have been satisfied, the residue will be divided between the North German Bund, Bavaria, Wurtemburg, Baden and Southern Hesse, as compensation for their war expenses, the proportions to be determined by the amount of the force each State respectively employed in active service, whether at the seat of war, for coast defence, garrison service, or the guarding of the prisoners.

LUCIEN BEARD AGAIN ON THE WAR PATH.—A correspondent of the Lynchburg *News*, writing from Rockbridge county says:

Lucien Beard and band are on the war path, as I write. His modus operandi of horse stealing is thus: There are stands or stations about 30 miles apart, from Northwest and Southwest Virginia to North Carolina and South. The stands are generally situated in out of the way places, on abandoned roads, and kept by men ostensibly engaged in some other business. A horse is stolen and rapidly run, at night, from "stand to stand" until out of the State and then sold. Lucien Beard is "Head Centre," and controls all the movements and property of the gang and makes regular and fair divisions of spoils, after the campaign closes. He has numerous "strikers" who go over the country on foot, pretending to be looking for work, but really spying out good stock for the mounted men to pounce upon at night. Several of them preceded the gang through this county, on their way, they reported, to get work on the C. & O. R. R. The people should be on their guard against these "tramps," for they are all members of the band, and carry a full equipment of burglar's tools to use as occasion may demand.

We read of a queer sort of lynching in West Wyndham, N. H. A "seedy stranger" as he is designated, made his appearance in that hamlet, and by way of becoming more prosperous, the seedy man stole a lot of tools and clothing. Upon this, the West Wyndhamites, instead of taking the rogue before a justice, tried him by a self-constituted jury of citizens, found him guilty, and ordered him to run a gauntlet out of town. For half a mile he passed through parallel rows of citizens, who now horse-whipped him, and anon kicked him.

The physicians of New Hanover county have resolved themselves into a College of Physicians and Surgeons, and elected officers.

Dr. Grissom in Canada.

Dr. Grissom, Superintendent of the N. C. State Lunatic Asylum has returned from Canada, where he has been in attendance upon the recent council held in Toronto of the Superintendents of the Insane Asylums of the United States and Canada, the council afterwards visiting and inspecting the Asylums throughout Canada. When at Belleville, the visitors were handsomely entertained by Dr. Willie J. Palmer, recently Superintendent of the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, but now Principal of a similar institution at that place. A number of brief speeches were made, and among them the following by Dr. Grissom, which we take from the Belleville, Canada, *Intelligencer*.

Dr. Grissom said his energies for several years had been exclusively directed to objects of public charity—to the amelioration of the condition of the afflicted ones of the great human family whom God in his wisdom has entrusted to the charge of Christian philanthropy. This was his mission and the mission of the Association of Medical Superintendents of American Institutions for the Insane, that recently assembled at Toronto. At the same time they all felt an interest, little less lively, in the welfare of all the children of misfortune differently afflicted from those immediately the objects of their speciality. Their success in all these specialities depended more perhaps than any other one cause, upon the aid, sympathy and support of the constituted civil authorities of the land. It was but just, and he hoped would not be considered egotistical in this connection to remark, that in his own State he was surrounded in the management of his Institution with a board of Directors, the *personnel* of which consists of the very *elite* of the State in influence, character, patriotism, and professional attainments. Their names would adorn any tribunal, civil, political, or professional. Thus fortunately surrounded, he trusted he was prepared to appreciate similar advantages elsewhere. He was gratified to say that in his visit to the Dominion he had been agreeably disappointed. He was prepared to expect much but his fondest anticipations had been more than realized. They had met with the warmest demonstrations of respect and kindness from every quarter. He had found Canadian officials highminded and liberal—dispensing the hospitalities of the province with a graceful dignity that commanded their profoundest gratitude and respect. He also found Canadian Institutions established upon a grand enlightened scale, fully up to the improvements and humanity of the age. The Professional men he had met were thoroughly educated, zealous and efficient. Thousands would rise up in a future day and call them blessed. The gentlemen are intelligent, affable and polished [illegible] (God bless them) are graceful, accomplished and fair. He would remember with pleasure, and he hoped with profit, his visit to Canada as long as he lived. Of his friend Dr. Palmer, it would hardly be in good taste in him to speak as his merit deserved, he being present, but he would say that if he labored as successfully in the cause of humanity here as he did in North Carolina, Canada would have no cause to regret his accession to their population. He could not close without proposing the health and happiness of His Excellency the Lieutenant Governor of the province of Ontario, from whom the whole party had received much courtesy.

The Scavengers of Charleston.

A visitor to Charleston, S. C., has been much interested in the scavengers, so to speak *au naturel*, which remove from the streets of that city the usual garbage, offal, &c., which ordinarily collect in the thoroughfares of a city. These scavengers take the shape of turkey-buzzards, and are not only tolerated by the people, but, indeed, are strictly protected by municipal and State regulations. It is one of the most curious spectacles imaginable for a stranger to watch these useful but unsavory birds as they contest with dogs in the streets, and in the vicinity of the market-house, the offal which the butchers have thrown away. They come and go at regular intervals, trustworthy and honest, uncommissioned and unlicensed feathered scavengers, faithful in their attendance to their duties, and never complaining of too much work or too little pay. They will eat all the garbage you can give them, or that they can find, and thereafter, retiring to their haunts a mile or two out of the city, will await until the pangs of hunger urge them to the town to the welcome and pleasant task of removing the city's animal rubbish. For quite a hundred years have they been in the habit of visiting the city in this capacity—generations of scavengers, devolving from parent to offspring—and it is mentioned as a remarkable fact, that only in Charleston and in Guayaquil, South America, have they been successfully tamed and adapted to civilized pursuits and a sphere of practical usefulness.

The Dome of the Capitol.

The dome of the Capitol in Washington is the most ambitious structure in America. It is 108 feet higher than the Washington Monument at Baltimore, 68 feet higher than that of Bunker Hill, and 23 feet higher than the Trinity Church tower at New York. It is a vast hollow sphere of iron weighing 8,000,200 pounds. How much is that? More than 4,000 tons, or about the weight of 70,000 full grown people, or equal to 1,000 laden coal cars, which, holding four tons each, would reach two miles and a half.

Directly over your head is a figure in bronze, "America," weighing 11,985 pounds. The pressure of the iron dome upon its piers and pillars is 13,477 pounds to the square foot. St. Peter presses nearly 20,000 pounds more to the square foot, and St. Genevieve, in Paris, 66,000 pounds more. It would require to crush the supporters of our dome, a pressure of 755,270 pounds to the square foot. The cost was about $1,100,000. The new wings cost $6,500,000. The architect has a plan for rebuilding the old central part of the Capitol and enlarging the park, which will cost about $3,200,000.

A Model Love Letter.

MY DEAR JERUSHA:—Every time I think of you my heart flops up and down lik a churn-dasher; sensations of unutterable joy caper over it like young goats over a stable roof, and thrill through it like Spanish needles through a pair of tow-lined trowsers; as a goslin swimmeth with delight in a mud-puddle, so swim I in a sea of glory. Visions of exotic rapture thicker than the hair of a blacking-brush, and lighter than the hues of a humming-bird's pinions, visit me in my slumbers; and borne on their invisible wings, your image stands before me, and I stretch out to grasp it like an old pointer snapping at a blue-bottle fly.

When I first beheld your angelic perfections, I was bewildered, and my brain whirled round like a bumble-bee in a glass tumbler. My eyes stood open like cellar-doors in country towns, and I lifted up my ears to catch the silvery accents of your voice.

My tongue refused to wag, and in silent admiration I drank in the sweet infection of love, as a thirsty man swalloweth a tumbler of hot whiskey punch; since the light of your face fell upon my life, I sometimes feel as if I could lift myself by my boot straps to the top of a church-steeple. Day and night, you are my thought. When Aurora, blushing as a bride, rises from her saffron couch; when the jay bird pipes his tuneful lay in the apple tree by the spring-house; when Chanticleer's shrill clarion heralds the coming morn; when the awakened pig ariseth from his bed and grunteth, and goeth forth for his morning refreshments; when the drowsy beetle wheeleth his flight at sultry noon-tide, and when the lowing cows come home at milking time, I think of thee, and like a piece of gumelastic, my heart seemeth to stretch clear across my bosom.

Your eyes are glorious to behold. In their liquid depths I see legions of little Cupids battling and fighting like cohorts of ants in an old army cracker. When their fire hit me on my manly breast, it penetrated my entire anatomy as a load of bird shot would go through a rotten apple.

Your nose is a chunk of Parian marble, and your mouth puckered with sweetness.

Nectar lingers on your lips like honey on a bear's paw, and myriads of unfledged kisses are there ready to fly out and light somewhere, like young blue-birds out of their parent nest.

Your laugh rings on my ears like the bleat of a stray lamb on the bleak hillside. The dimples in your cheeks are like bowers in beds of roses, or like hollows in cakes of home-made sugar.

I am dying to fly to your presence and pour out the burning eloquence of my love, as thirsty house-wives pour out hot coffee.

Away from you, I am as melancholy as a sick rat. Sometimes I can hear the June bugs of despondency buzz in my ears, and feel the cold lizards of despair crawling down my back. Uncouth fear, like a thousand minnows, nibble at my spirits, and my soul is pierced through with doubts, as an old cheese is bored by skippers.

My love for you is stronger than the smell of old butter, sweitzer kase, or the kick of a mule; it is purer than the breath of a young crow, and more unselfish than a kitten's first caterwaul.

As the song bird hungers for the light of day, the cautious mouse for the bacon in the tray, as a lean pup hankers after new milk, so I long for thee.

You are fairer than a speckled puppy, sweeter than a Yankee dough-nut fried in sorghum molasses, brighter than the top-knot on the head of a Muscovy drake. You are candy kisses, pound-cake and sweetened toddy all together.

If these few remarks enable you to see the inside of my soul, and me to win you, I shall be as happy as a woodpecker in a cherry tree, or a stage horse in a green pasture.

If you cannot reciprocate my thrilling passion, I will pine away like a poisoned bed-bug, and in coming years, when the shadows grow long from the hills, and the philosophic frog sings his evening hymn, you, happy in another's love, can come and drop a tear, and toss a clod upon the last resting place of

JULIUS EPAMINONDAS MUGGINS.

We learn through a source regarded altogether reliable, that a horrible murder was committed in Wilkes county a week or two since. It appears that a gentleman residing in that county, a few days previous to the murder sold to a neighbor a tract of land for which he received $1,000 in cash. Business calling him away from home soon after, he left the money with his wife, and on returning he stopped over night with a friend living some ten or twelve miles distant from his home. In the night he dreamed that some men had entered his house, murdered his wife and two children, stole his money and destroyed his property. Knowing that he had left the money with his wife, he became uneasy and restless after this dream, and requested a peddlar, who was stopping at the house with him, to accompany him at once to his home, for he feared there was a reality in the dream. On arriving at his home, to his horror he found his wife and two children lying upon the floor murdered and two men sitting at a table counting out the money he had left with his wife. He and the peddlar being armed immediately fired upon the men and killed them, who turned out to be the man to whom he had sold the land, and from whom he had received the $1,000, and his son.

This is one of the most atrocious murders upon record, and shows what foul deeds money will lead men to commit.

Large additional buildings have been projected at Trinity College and will be soon commenced. A Chapel, sixty by eighty feet, with complete galleries, is to be built, and a building for the Department of Natural Science with all the most improved arrangements and apparatus.—The Law School is now the largest in the South, except that of the University of Virginia.

The cut worm has done considerable damage to the growing corn in many sections of eastern Carolina.

STATE ITEMS.

The new Conservative Board of Trustees of the Deaf, Dumb and Blind Asylum, have abolished the office of Assistant Superintendent, which was created by the Radicals, thus saving $1,200 a year. James Harris, colored, who was the Assistant Superintendent, is very indignant that he should be caught under the wheels of the Conservative car of retrenchment and reform.

A party of the Robeson county mulatto outlaws went on Sunday last to Philadelphus Church of that county, and detained the whole congregation until nearly sunset, in the hope to entrap two young men against whom they had a grudge, and whom they wished to kill.

Governor Caldwell has issued his proclamation ordering an election in Randolph county on the 3rd of August, for a member of the House of Representatives, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of Mr. S. F. Tomlinson.

John C. Gresson, Esq., a prominent Republican leader, late of Anson county, but now of Richmond county, has declared in favor of the Convention, and is urging his Republican friends to vote for it.

The residence of Mr. James T. Ray, near Salisbury, was destroyed by fire on the morning of the 2nd inst., and everything it contained was lost.

GENERAL NEWS.

Oliver S. Halstead, Jr., a well known radical politician, an intimate friend of President Lincoln, and always a welcome visitor at the White House during the war, was shot and almost instantly killed on the 2nd., at Newark, N. J., in a house of evil reputation, by George Botts who had become maddened with jealousy. Halstead was the son of ex-Chancellor Halstead, of New Jersey, and belonged to one of the best families in that State. He gained much notoriety from his connection with the Sprague and Abbott difficulty in 1869.

A few days since a child residing at Stony Brook, N. Y., was taken sick. The local Physician pronounced it a case of measels, as few children of the neighborhood had the measels, a number of the mothers thought it a good time to have their children get the disease, and consequently the little sufferer had as companions to beguile the weary hours, half the children of the village. It now seems that the child was suffering from an attack of small-pox and great consternation exists in the neighborhood.

An English chemist has been experimenting for the purpose of ascertaining how much of the various kinds of food must be eaten in order to make one pound of flesh. He comes to the conclusion that it requires 25 pounds of milk, one hundred of turnips, fifty of potatoes, fifty of carrots, nine of oatmeal, seven and a half of barley meal, and three and a half of beans.

A party of colored men fired into the house of Mr. Augustus Red, a farmer in Barnwell county, S. C., on the 1st inst., instantly killing Thomas A. Lowe, and wounding Mr. Red, his wife and his mother. The attack is believed to have been instigated by a colored overseer whom Mr. Red had discharged for stealing. Several of the assassins, one of them a colored school-teacher, have been arrested.

A movement is on foot to put an inscription on the monument to Gen. Nathaniel Greene, of Revolutionary fame, which has stood unmarked for more than forty years in the public square of Savannah, Geo.

There was a tremendous storm in West Virginia on the 3rd inst., which did great damage to the crops in Marshall county, tore the roofs off a number of houses in Wheeling, and caused considerable other damage.

Vice President Colfax has written a letter, which has been published reiterating his determination to retire from public life at the close of his present term of office.

"Stealing a husband" is the charge Mrs. Donohue has brought against Miss Fenny, of Troy. This is a queer article to hook.

A preacher who opened the Iowa Radical Convention prayed that the State give Grant 40,000 majority.

The People's Press.

SALEM, N. C.

FRIDAY, JULY 14, 1871.

GEO. WALTER SITES,--EDITOR.

Convention Election,

First Thursday in August.

shall be regarded as inviolable and never be questioned."

ART. V, SEC. 4, says: "The General Assembly shall, by appropriate legislation *and by adequate taxation*, provide for the *prompt and regular payment of the interest on the public debt*, and after the year 1880, it shall lay a *specific annual tax* upon the real and personal property of the State, and the sum thus realized shall be set apart as a sinking fund, to be devoted to the payment of the public debt."

Although Art. V, Sec. 1, limits taxation to 66⅔ cents on the $100 valuation of property, yet Sec. 5 of the same Article practically nullifies that limitation, for it gives the Legislature full power to contract new debts or pecuniary obligations in behalf of the State, and in the same bill contracting these debts "*it shall levy a special tax to pay the interest annually.*"

It was under this same Sec. 5 that the Legislature of 1868-'70, passed the enormous appropriation bills which increased our State debt to such startling proportions, and authorized the *special taxes* which still hang suspended over the heads of our people, awaiting their decision upon the Convention question. If the Convention happens to be defeated, down swoops the tax-gatherer, as the present Constitution requires, but if it be carried then will these provisions regarding the State debt and taxation be remodeled, and the disasters which threaten us be promptly averted.

We have set forth plain facts. Now listen to what is said by Hon. A. H. Arrington, of Nash, in his recent address to the people of that county.

"The interest on the present State debt is over two millions of dollars annually. The whole amount of taxes paid into the State Treasury last year was about five hundred thousand dollars. Therefore to pay the interest on the public debt a tax must be levied and collected annually four times larger than that paid into the Treasury last year." Besides this, there is the interest for several back years, which has not yet been paid, nor has it been funded, and that, too, will have to be considered in this connection. The members of the Legislature are required by their solemn oath to provide "by appropriate legislation and by adequate taxation" for the annual payment of this two millions and more of dollars interest. There are some of the opponents of Convention who seek to break the force of this provision of the Constitution, by declaring that the words "appropriate legislation" furnish us with an avenue of escape from this taxation until we are better able to bear it. But this is only a blind. The words "appropriate legislation" signify no more or no less than that the Legislature shall enact appropriate revenue laws levying the taxes adequate for the annual payment of the interest on the public debt.

The Legislature *must* levy this revenue tax. The members cannot—dare not evade their solemn obligation. If they do they will forswear themselves—in plain words, they will commit perjury. Then, when they do levy this tax, poverty and bankruptcy will be the inevitable result. Our only remedy is to call a Convention, and change the Constitution, so as to relieve the Legislature, and through it relieve the people. Bear in mind that the Constitution expressly provides that the Homestead shall not be exempt from taxation. When the two millions of taxes for the payment of the interest on the public debt, the half million for the support of the State government, the taxes for the county and township governments, and the special county railroad tax—when all these taxes are levied, the property and homes of a very large number of the best, most worthy and most industrious of our citizens will be swept away under the Sheriff's hammer, and the cry of suffering and ruin will be heard throughout the State.

Who but the office-holders and bond-holders will say that we do not need a Convention?

The Unnecessary State Census.

Do not forget that Art. 2, Sec. 5, of the present State Constitution requires that "an enumeration of the inhabitants of the State shall be taken under the direction of the General Assembly in the year one thousand eight hundred and seventy-five, and at the end of every ten years there after." There is no use whatever for this census, as the United States census is taken every ten years. The section was inserted in our present Constitution for no other purpose than to give the politicians an opportunity to gerrymander the State every five years, for the section goes on to say that the Senate districts shall "be altered by the General Assembly, at the first session after the return of every enumeration taken as aforesaid, *or by order of Congress*" &c. That is to say that the State shall be re-districted in 1875, under the State census; then again in 1880, under the United States census, *by order of Congress*; then, still again, in 1885, under the State census; and so on every five years. This census will put the State to a vast expense, all of which will be money thrown away, as it were, to feed the hungry maws of local politicians who will grab for the positions of census-takers, and who will get, perhaps, from five to eight dollars a day for their worthless work, that being the pay of the United States census-takers.

It will be the object of the friends of reform, if the Convention shall be called by the people to abolish this census business, and thus save to the State within the next five years, in this one item alone, three times as much as the whole cost of the Convention. The census taken every ten years at the expense of the United States government is sufficient for all our purposes.

Is it not possible that Providence permitted the radical leaders to insert this census requirement in the present Constitution so that it might assist in their punishment and overthrow? Remember that King David once took a census of the people of Israel when there was no necessity for it, and as a punishment for his folly and presumption, a pestilence fell upon his kingdom, so that, as we read in the 24th Chapter of the 2d Samuel, "there died of the people from Dan even to Beersheba seventy thousand men."

The *Carolina Era* publishes an address from the notorious John Pool, to the people of North Carolina, in which he endeavors to intimidate them from voting for the Convention. After the terrible disclosure of Richard C. Badger, in which this man Pool was charged with having counselled Gov. Holden to arrest prominent Conservatives, and turn them over to the tender mercies of a well-known pirate and outlaw, so that they "might be lost"—after all this, we think it exhibits an unusual amount of assurance on the part of the *Era* to bring *him* forth as an advisor of the people of North Carolina. He was long since repudiated by the people, who think that if he had his proper deserts, he would now be breaking stone within the Penitentiary.

When the office-holders prate about the proposed Constitutional Convention being "revolutionary," they do not say one word as to the really revolutionary manner in which the present Constitution was forced upon us. Thousands of our citizens were not allowed to vote upon its adoption or rejection; the Convention which framed it was not called by virtue of any provision in our previous State Constitution, but by order of a provisional Governor acting upon the suggestions of a despotic majority in Congress; everything, in fact, connected with the formation and adoption of our present Constitution was revolutionary, and the result was, as in all revolutions, the scum was thrown on top, and secured offices to which they were entitled neither by their intelligence, morality nor responsibility. The State is now feeling the effects of having these ignorant, venal and irresponsible men in office, and will experience still worse trials and tribulations unless we can undo much of the revolutionary work of these men's hands, and put our affairs into the old paths which were pleasant, safe and economical.

When John Pool and his understrappers attempt to frighten our people from voting for the Convention, just as they attempted to frighten them last year from voting for the Conservative ticket, by threatening that Congress will interfere with our arrangements, they forget that we have a very different Congress from the last one, and that the bitter-end extremists in that body *are now in the minority*. It is true that the Republicans have a small majority, which will be still farther reduced by this fall's elections in several States, but there are enough moderate Republicans who will act with the Conservatives, to prevent any flagrant act upon the part of the administration. This fact has already been sufficiently indicated. The threats and howls of John Pool are but the ebullitions of despair. He is in the quicksands of iniquity, and feels himself being slowly swallowed up in the depths, not even a straw being within his reach which he can grasp in the vain hope of rescue.

The Wilmington *Journal* will accept our thanks. It is our invariable rule never to repeat the commendatory allusions to our efforts which may be made by our co-temporaries, still that is not to say that a compliment from a leading exponent of Conservative principles in North Carolina passes without being properly appreciated.

Unless a convention is called, and something done to remove from the shoulders of our people the immense fraudulent debt which is crushing them, ruin will overtake every interest in the State in less than two years.

Biennial Legislative Sessions.

Gen. Clingman, in his recent admirable letter upon the proposed Convention, suggests that, when the Constitution shall be amended, the sessions of the General Assembly shall be restricted to sixty days. We do not know how such a plan would work, but with the lights now before us, we can see no objection to such a restriction. It is so in some other States of the Union, and we believe it works pretty well in most cases. But the suggestion does not cover the whole of the reform needed. Under our old Constitution, the General Assembly met only *once in two years*, which was often enough. Under the present Constitution, the General Assembly is compelled to meet *annually* on the 3d Monday in November. This makes the cost of our Legislature almost double what it was under the old Constitution. We shall expect the Convention, if the people call it, to abolish these annual sessions of the General Assembly, and give us back the sessions once in every two years as we used to have them, and thus save the State, every other year, about $150,000 to $200,000 in this one item alone. There are plenty of good citizens who think it would be all the better for us if the General Assembly did not meet more than once in four or five years, and we do not know but they have excellent reasons for their opinion.

The Statesville *American* says very truly that "the Convention party in the State are for a repudiation of all that portion of the State bonds, amounting to some twenty millions of dollars, that were issued in *fraud*, for which the people did not receive any benefit, and which the purchasers knew were worthless and would never be paid without compulsion." When the appropriations, upon which these bonds were issued, were under discussion in the radical legislature, Conservative members strained every nerve to stay the flood of extravagance and corruption, and there was one of them, Maj. Robbins of Rowan, who declared, in his place in the Senate, that the Legislature was incurring a debt which the people would never willingly recognize, and he warned all men not to touch the bonds which were about to be issued. What was the result? The bonds *were* issued, and sold to speculators at a frightful depreciation, the proceeds being pocketed by the chiefs of the Railroad Ring, nearly all except $240,000, which, upon the testimony of Geo. W. Swepson, one of the Ring masters, went to bribe members of that venal and ever-to-be-contemned legislature. Who is it that now wants these fraudulent bonds paid? The bond-holders; and the opponents of a Convention, whether they are doing it wittingly or not, are assisting these bond-holders in their designs. As the *American* goes on to say after the sentence quoted above, the bondholders "are among the people who oppose Convention, because a revision of the Constitution would strike out the provision which makes it compulsory upon the people to pay them. The leading opponents of the Convention are the bond-holders, and hence their opposition to a change in the Constitution, which would release the people from a *legal* obligation to pay an enormous debt, for which they are not morally bound."

Judge Bond, of the United States Circuit Court, has issued an injunction forbidding Speakers Warren and Jarvis from appointing a proxy and directors for the N. C. Railroad, as they were authorized to do by an Act of the General Assembly. The annual meeting of the stock holders of the North Carolina R. R., took place in Greensboro yesterday, the 13th inst. It is considered probable that by the aid of the Governor's proxy and directors, that portion of the road between Greensboro and Charlotte will be leased for a term of years to the Pennsylvania R. R. Company. At least such a proposition, it is said, will be submitted and discussed.

A correspondent of the Richmond *Dispatch* says there was a splendid mass meeting of citizens at Bruce's Cross Roads on the 4th of July, at which stirring speeches were made by Messrs. Caldwell, Morehead and Staples. After the speeches a number of citizens who had been previously opposed to Convention declared their determination to vote for it. The office-holders will find it a tough job to deceive the good people of old Guilford.

Do not forget that on Tuesday next, the friends of Reform in this county hold their nominating Convention in the Court House at Winston. Rally from all parts of the county, and show the office-holders by our numbers and enthusiasm that we mean "business."

Bear it in mind that under the present Constitution the people of North Carolina are robbed every year of the sum of three quarters of a million of dollars to pay the salaries, fees and perquisites of officials who are useless, and whom, under the old Constitution, we got along without.

The office holders in Buncombe tried to get up a big meeting on the 4th of July to nominate a candidate against Convention, but it was a complete failure. The crowd laughed and jeered and finally broke up, leaving the office-holders in sad confusion, and consulting what they ought to do next. No nomination was made, and it was proposed to adjourn and meet on some subsequent day.

The bridge over the Harpeth River, eighteen miles from Nashville, gave way on the 3rd inst., as the passenger train was passing over it, precipitating the cars into the stream. Fifteen persons were killed and twenty three wounded.

Distemper, of a very violent type, is carrying off many of the horses in southern Illinois.

The anti-Convention Candidates.

The opponents of Convention must be in a bad way for candidates, when we find them making their selections from the ranks of the office-holders. This very fact shows that it is an office-holders' war upon the sovereign rights of the people. Of the twenty-six counties which have nominated anti-Convention candidates—the list is published in the Carolina "*Error*"—at least twenty have selected office-holders, or defeated aspirants for office. Take a few samples.

Wake presents S. F. Phillips, Assistant U. S. District Attorney and State Senator, together with our colored friend, Jim Harris, who has just been dismissed from the $1,200 position of Assistant Superintendant of the Lunatic Asylum, which office the Conservatives have abolished.

Guilford presents Hon. R. P. Dick, of the Supreme Court, and Gen. W. L. Scott, whom everybody in this District knows. Sad business.

Rowan presents J. M. McCorkle, Esq., a very estimable gentleman, but still holding the lucrative position of Reporter of the Supreme Court.

Brunswick presents Hon. D. L. Russell, Superior Court Judge of the 4th Judicial District. What business has he to drag his ermine into the Convention?

New Hanover presents the chivalrous Abbott, who claims to be entitled to Vance's seat in the U. S. Senate; Ed. Cantwell, Judge of the City Court, and Geo. S. Mabson, colored, member of the Legislature.

Wayne presents Curtis H. Brogden, State Senator.

Davidson presents Jacob T. Brown, member of the Legislature, and Henry Walser, standing candidate for anything that turns up.

Granville presents E. B. Lyon, member of the Legislature.

Greene presents B. S. Hardy, member of the Legislature.

Richmond presents Alfred Dockery, who has been nearly dead for an office these five years, and this is his forlorn hope.

We might go on through the whole list, so far as the nominations have been made, and show the candidates to be all of the same stripe. When we publish next week, or the week after, a full list of the Convention candidates, our readers will be able to see what a vast difference there is between the nominations of the two parties.

The dispute now going on between our brethren of the Charlotte *Democrat* and the *Southern Home* is saddening to every true Conservative. Both papers are in favor of a Convention, yet, instead of directing all their energies towards the success of that great measure of relief, they are flourishing their tomahawks and scalping knives in each other's faces, and howling over matters which are dead, and ought to have been buried long ago. The worst of it is, that others are being dragged into the quarrel and are taking sides for and against. What a delightful spectacle it must present to the common enemy. We appeal to the editor of the *Home*, who claims to be a Christian gentleman, to act like one, and to the editor of the *Democrat* not to be disturbed by accusations which those who know him best, know to be founded upon mistaken premises. We are now in the presence of the enemy; while in that position personal differences should be laid aside, and the common weal alone regarded and consulted.

The ordinary expenses of the State government under the present Constitution, are about half a million of dollars annually, and the extraordinary expenses bring it up to at least one hundred and fifty thousand dollars more. Before the war, under our old Constitution, the expenses of the State government, for the same identical purpose, did not exceed, on an average, two hundred thousand dollars. Think of the difference, and then let every man ask himself if there must not be something radically wrong in the fundamental law which authorises and imposes this increased expense.

The office-holders in this section are trying to fool the people with the idea that if the Convention should be carried, and a majority of the delegates elected should be Republicans, they will immediately adjourn, and not hold the Convention because of its "unconstitutionality" as they allege. But what does Mr. Ethridge, the anti-Convention candidate in Onslow county, say?

"Although I am opposed to the Convention, yet, if the people call it, and a majority of the delegates elected are Republicans, we will meet and hold the Convention!"

What do you say to that 'Thias Mastin? If your party can get control of the Convention it will not be unconstitutional, but if the Conservative reformers get control of it, then it will be revolutionary, unconstitutional, and everything else that is improper.

One of the reasons that the President says induced him to grant a pardon to Bowen, the bigamous Congressman is "that he rendered good service to the cause of the Union, during the rebellion and since its termination, has endeavored to lead an honest and upright life." Exactly so, and as an evidence that he has tried to lead "an honest and upright life," he bribed some rascal in New York, about a year ago, to furnish him with a forged certificate of divorce from his second wife, and then committed bigamy for the second time in his life. He has now three wives living.

The planting of an acre of forest trees in Iowa is equal to paying tax on the valuation of $100, all tax being taken off that amount for every acre thus planted.

Yadkin County.

The friends of Constitutional Reform in glorious old Yadkin have chosen their leader, unfurled their banner, and taken their position in line of battle ready for the contest with the powers of evil on the first Thursday of next month. A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Yadkinville on the 3rd inst., pursuant to call, at which a number of patriotic speeches, full of the true North Carolina spirit, were made, and a series of resolutions adopted indicative of the sentiments and determination of a majority of the citizens of the county.

JOHN D. HOLCOMB, Esq., a very clever, intelligent, popular and truly conservative old farmer, was nominated as the people's candidate for Convention, and he will be elected. He is not a talking man, ready at any and all times to mount the stump and tickle the ears of an audience with well rounded periods and sonorous sentences; but he is a *thinking* man—one of the hard-working, tax-ridden populace, with whom his interests are identified. When he takes his seat in the Convention he will not be apt to waste many words, but he will know exactly where to put his vote every time, and that is the great consideration after all. It is always the silent lightning that kills, and not the noisy thunder which generally accompanies it; and there are a great many things in our present Constitution which need killing as quickly as possible.

The vote of Yadkin on the present Constitution was 796 for, and 654 against ratification, with some 400 registered voters not voting. Last summer, however, she gave between three and four hundred majority against the men who have done their best to ruin the State, and this summer she will do nothing to tarnish her glory.

Hurrah, then, for Holcomb and the Convention.

Davie County.

The people of this noble county seem to be in earnest in their determination to do away with the defective and impracticable provisions of our present State Constitution. On the 4th inst., which was the day set apart by the friends of Convention for the nomination of a delegate to represent them, a large concourse of citizens assembled in the Presbyterian Church at Mocksville, and after the usual formalities, Mr. J. R. WILLIAMS was nominated as the candidate.

We have not, up to this writing, seen any report of the proceedings of the Convention, but the editor of the *Examiner* who was present, says that the throng was addressed first by Hon. F. E. Shober, Mr. Shober spoke for an hour in his usual eloquent and forcible manner in favor of the Convention and the right of the people to call it. He was followed by D. M. Furches, Esq., in opposition to the Convention, and Mr. Furches was followed by Hon. J. M. Leach in one of his best speeches. The General handled the opponents of Convention with gloves off.

We theink there is no doubt as to what Davie will do in this election. She voted *against* ratifying the present objectionable Constitution, her vote being 524 for it to 753 against it, 281 of he registered voters not voting at all, and in the election last summer she gave a fair Conservative majority. If she does not send Mr. Williams to the Convention by a rousing vote we shall confess ourself, not only mistaken, but astonished.

Surry County.

One of the largest meetings ever assembled in Surry county convened in Dobson on the 3d inst., for the purpose of nominating a candidate to represent the Reform sentiment of the county in the approaching Constitutional Convention. It was composed of citizens, white and colored, irrespective of party, who were unanimous in endorsing the proceedings, with the exception of one man who was a defeated aspirant for office on the radical ticket some time since. The Mt. Airy *News* publishes the proceedings in full, and we regret that our lack of space will not permit us to copy them for the gratification of our readers. Speeches were delivered by Col. H. M. Waugh, and H. C. Hampton, Esq., the excellent Representative of Surry in the General Assembly. The latter gentleman gave an account of his stewardship, and in the course of his remarks explained that the long session of the Legislature was owing to the necessary impeachment of Gov. Holden, who had prolonged the trial to the very extent of his power, in order to complete, if possible, the work of destruction he had so successfully commenced. Governor Holden had it in his power to have saved to the State all the bonds and money that Littlefield, Swepson and others stole from the people had he been disposed to do so; but he was hand in glove with the robbers.

The resolutions adopted were unimportant in character, but strongly indicative of a return of the old North Carolina landmarks. J. F. Graves was unanimously nominated as the candidate to represent the county, but he was compelled to decline by reason of circumstances which he could not control. The nomination was then tendered to R. S. GILMER, Esq., who accepted it, and who will be elected by a rousing majority.

Surry voted for the present Constitution for the sake of peace and quietness, and in the hope that the day would soon come when its objectionable features could be modified. Now is the "accepted time," and her sturdy yeomanry intend to take advantage of it.

A boy in New England not over ten years old has been arrested thirteen times the past year for petty thieving. He was probably educating himself to come South, and run for office.

The Embezzled North Carolina Bonds.

A despatch from New York, dated the 10th inst., says:

The Western Division of the Western North Carolina Rail Road Co., bring suit in the Supreme Court against S. W. Hopkins & Co., to recover $800,000 on an accepted order. The suit grew out of the loaning of $4,000,000 of Bonds of the State of N. C., to the Plaintiff, Geo. W. Swepson, who was President of the Company at the time, and Milton S. Littlefield. It is alleged that the bonds are in this city, and with somewhat over a million of dollars of proceeds they bought bonds of some Florida R. R. Co., which were afterwards consolidated, and which the Florida Legislature offered State Bonds in exchange for first mortgage Bonds of the consolidated company; these Florida Bonds were sent here to Hopkins & Co., for sale. The State of North Carolina, however, appointed a Commissioner to examine into what had been done with the bonds of the N. C. R. R. Co.; and it is alleged that under a threat of criminal prosecution Swepson and Littlefield gave an order of $800,000 in favor of the N. C. R. R. and offered to furnish iron for fifty-three miles of that road. This order Hopkins & Co. accepted, but afterwards declined to pay, whereupon Sydney W. Hopkins was arrested and placed under $300,000 bail. It was argued by the defense that Swepson and Littlefield had no right to pay their own private debts to the N. C. Railroad with the proceeds of the sale of bonds issued to the Florida R. R. Co., for a specified purpose. The Plaintiffs argued that by accepting the order the defendants were not in a position to question the plaintiff's right to the road.

The decision was deferred on motion.

By this, it seems that the action of our Conservative legislature, has stirred these bond rascals up considerably, and there *may* be a chance to get back several hundred thousand dollars, but it is doubtful.

The Republicans of Pennsylvania are moving heaven and earth—preachers and politicians—in order to get a Convention to remodel the Constitution of that State. The people are to vote upon the question this coming fall, a bill for that purpose having passed the Legislature. The Convention question in Pennsylvania is submitted to the people *in exactly the same way as it has been done in North Carolina*. A *majority* of the members of each House of the General Assembly passed the Convention bill, and a *majority* of the voters of the State call a Convention.

An ardent Republican journal of Pennsylvania, in urging the people to vote for the proposed Convention in that State, uses the following language, which we cordially adopt in urging both Conservatives and Republicans to vote for Convention in this State:

"It may be safely said that a proper revision of the Constitution will do more to arouse the energies and develop the resources of the State than any other influence whatever. The moment an open door is given, under wise and beneficial laws, for enterprise and improvement, there will be a rush of capital and an unparalleled activity developed within the bounds of this Commonwealth. Drive away private legislation, and limit the power of the legislature to the enactment of public laws, and the strifes of competition will cease, and the occupation of lobbies will be gone. We have scarcely touched yet the resources of this Commonwealth. Let but the right kind of a Constitution be framed, and our wealth and activity will be so developed as to astonish even the most roseate dreamers."

The office-holders and bond-holders, despairing of their own efforts to delude the people in the approaching contest and defeat the Convention, are importing prominent office-holders from other States to teach our people how to manage our own affairs. It is announced that U. S. Attorney General Akerman, and Senator James Harlan of Iowa are to speak against Convention in this State. These two eminent radical office-holders, have, of course, a fellow-feeling for their brother office-holders in North Carolina, but we cannot see how our State affairs concerns them in any way. If it was a Presidential election, perhaps it would not be objectionable, but this is a matter which concerns our own people alone.

In order that everybody may fully understand the matter, we publish the following amendment to the election law, which was ratified April 1st, 1871. This is the admirable measure introduced into the lower House by J. G. Marler, Esq., the intelligent and truly conservative representative from Yadkin, and so ably advocated by him that it passed by a large majority;

"*An Act requiring all State, County and Municipal officers to be voted for on a separate ballot,*

"Section 1. The General Assembly of North Carolina do enact, That in all elections hereafter to be held in this State for all State, county and municipal officers, candidates for each of these different offices shall be voted for on a separate ballot, either printed or written; Provided, That candidates for the office of county commissioners, candidates for seats in the House of Representatives in such counties as are entitled to two or more members, and candidates for seats in the Senate in the districts that are entitled to two or more Senators, shall be voted for on one ballot for their respective offices.

"Sec. 2. The county commissioners shall provide separate boxes in which to deposit the ballots cast for every election precinct in their respective counties, for each class of officers to be voted for.

"Sec. 3. That all laws and parts of laws in conflict with this act are hereby repealed."

He who believes that a majority of the people of North Carolina will vote *against* holding a Convention, at the August election, not only presumes greatly upon the stupidity and ignorance of our people, but has more than an average share of those asinine attributes himself. *Era* will please notice.

Gen. Robt. M. Henry, brother of Judge Henry, a staunch Republican, and Solicitor of the 12th Judicial District, is disposed to repudiate some of the views and utterances of his party leaders. He has published a card in the Asheville *Pioneer* in which he gives Hon. S. F. Phillips a kicking, in this manner. We publish but a portion of the card:

"My attention has been called to a paragraph in the address of S. F. Phillips, Chairman of the Republican Executive Committee of the State, which I cannot endorse or sanction. The position is there taken, that if the Convention should be called in the mode proposed, and the Constitution adopted by it, shall thereafter be ratified by the people of the State, and any of the present officers who may not be re-elected by the people, will nevertheless have the right to hold on to their office; and in the event of their doing so, the President would by Military force maintain them in their office. Against any such doctrine as this I, as a Republican, enter my honest protest and warn the party of its ruinous, disastrous and fatal effects.

No such principle can or ought to be maintained under our Republican system of Government, and as one holding an important official position in the State, I should scorn to be kept in office by a military power outside of the State, and in violation of the Constitution.

A Constitution adopted by a majority of the people in the mode proposed, "Republican in form," in my judgment, will be the Constitution of the people, and binding on all the citizens of the State. If we recognize the right of the President to set up and overthrow the Government of the States, contrary to the express will of their people at the ballot box, we will be in a condition similar to that of Mexico, where Military pronunciamentos supercede all civil government."

It is proper for us to add that the *Pioneer*, in behalf of the Radical party, repudiates the views of Gen. Henry, as above expressed, considering them 'erratic.' Behold the radical spirit in this thing; if they cannot rule, then they will set aside the ballot-box, and call in the bayonet to their support, *if they dare.*

When the Raleigh *Sentinel* uses our editorial paragraphs bodily, and almost without change, in its own editorial columns, would it not be as well to give us the usual credit? There is no objection whatever to its appropriation of the information contained in our local department, for in the simple matter of news, we can offset the *Sentinel's* apparent neglect by doing as we are done by. In our editorial matter, however, we are generally careful to give credit, and think the duty ought to be reciprocal.

In the discusssion at Waughtown, in response to a question from the editor of this paper, the Sheriff actually denied that he had publicly declared in 1866, when he was hand-in-glove with Holden in his "unqualified opposition to negro suffrage," that "if the negro ever got to voting in this State, he would sell out his farm, pack up his traps, and go West." Yes, he actually denied it. We had no more to say in the face of such unblushing assurance as that, but the Sheriff cannot aver that we have ever gone back upon our own declarations in that way.

Geo. Z. French, one of the Republican members of the Legislature from New-Hanover county has resigned, and successor will be elected on the day for the Convention election.

NEWS OF THE WEEK.

AFFAIRS IN EUROPE.

JULY 6.—It is proposed to give Marshal MacMahon command of the entire French army, which will soon amount to 320,000 men. The siege of Paris has not been raised, as was expected. The details of the army vote are coming in, and show that the troops are largely in favor of the Republic.

JULY 7.—One hundred and twenty-five millions of the indemnity has been paid to Germany, and an additional one hundred and seventy-five millions will be paid on the 10th inst. The German troops will then evacuate the departments of the Seine and Somme. The forts around Paris will not be given up to the French until ten hundred millions of the indemnity are paid.

JULY. 8.—More trouble is impending. The Count de Chambord, who claims to be the rightful occupant of the throne of France, has left for Belgium, but says in a proclamation, "when Frenchmen are willing, we shall establish the Government, with decentralizatian, liberty and universal suffrage as our motto." He praises the army, and declares his unfaltering allegiance to the old Bourbon flag. A special dispatch to the *Herald* says that Count de Chambord intends to issue a proclamation, calling upon the French people to rally around the Bourbon throne, and, unless the German authorities interfere, there will be an imitation of Napoleon's Strasburg programme.

JULY 9.—The manifesto of the Count de Chambord is generally condemned in severe terms by the press of Paris, as calculated to increase the agitation which it pretends to deprecate.

JULY 10.—The Courts-Martial begin on the 15th inst. 16,000 insurgent prisoners have been released by order of the government. An equal number are still held, and will be tried in squads. Thiers has invited the Pope to take up his residence in France, and regrets his inability to interfere in behalf of the Pope's temporal sovereignty.

JULY 11.—There is a struggle among American agents in Paris to secure possession of the Communist prisoners as colonists. Some want them for Colorado, others for Arizona, and others again for Lower California. The government is puzzled how to decide.

A serious riot occurred among the colored people in Washington city, on the 2nd inst., which resulted in seven persons being shot, and a number of others badly bruised with stones and other missiles. Although it happened within sound of the President's House, no troops were called out.

Several persons have died in Louisiana from eating blackberries in which the seventeen-year locusts had laid their eggs.

LOCAL ITEMS.

TOWNSHIP MEETINGS.

Hooksville Township will hold a meeting on **Saturday, July 15th.**

Belew's Creek Township will hold a meeting on **Saturday, July 15th.**

DISCUSSION AT WAUGHTOWN.—On Wednesday we repaired to Waughtown to listen to the discussion between Thos. J. Wilson, Esq., and Sheriff Masten upon the Convention question. The crowd was not very large, and we think that most of those present had pretty well determined already what they were going to do. Mr. Wilson led off in a very able and argumentative speech, in which he touched upon nearly all the points involved in the questions, and he was followed by the Sheriff, who played the political demagogue to perfection. In utter disregard of facts and figures, he made statements which well-informed men could only laugh at, and he proved to the few colored men present that after Congress had compelled Holden to haul down his flag inscribed "Unqualified Opposition to Negro Suffrage," he, with Holden, had suddenly veered around, called the colored man to his bosom, hugged and kissed him, and delirious with his new-born love, shouted

"Oh! if there be an elysium on earth,
It is this, it is this."

Yes, he proved all this, and our friends allowed him to prove it, for it was one of those questionable honors that nobody seemed anxious to divide with him.

We have neither time nor space to go over the whole discussion, but will merely state that nearly all the points touched upon by either speaker have already been discussed in our columns.

SINGULAR SUICIDE OF A VALUABLE MARE.—Our friend, Mr. R. Y. Kirkman of Vienna, lost a valuable mare on Tuesday evening last under the following circumstances. He was on his way to High Point and had stopped at Mr. Moses Stewart's to feed and rest. He had unhitched his mare, fastened her to the feed-box, and had gone into the porch. Something startled the animal, when she gave several violent jerks, which broke the feed-box and it hung dangling from her head. She then started wildly for the woods and finally brought up in front of a large tree, up the trunk of which she reared as high as she could reach, and against which she dashed her body with all her force. She then fell, dying. Upon reaching the spot were she lay, Mr. Kirkman found that she had actually torn away the skin of her belly, crushed her ribs, and snapped her backbone in the middle. The mare was valued at from $175 to $200.

RETURNED.—His Honor, Judge Cloud, returned to Salem on yesterday morning, from Rutherfordton, where he had been investigating, with Attorney General Shipp, by request of the Governor, the recent difficulties in that vicinity. We learn that some eight alleged raiders were held to answer, a portion of them giving bail, and several going to jail in default of it. No Court of Oyer and Terminer was held. We learn from Conservative sources that Judge Cloud made a favorable impression upon the people of Rutherford regardless of their politics, and that Republicans commend Attorney General Shipp for his zeal in endeavoring to ferret out the offenders.

LOOK OUT FOR HORSE THIEVES.—A few nights since an attempt was made to break into the stables of E. Belo, Esq., of this place, by parties who are as yet unknown, but who will probably be brought up with a short turn if they keep on as they have begun. The bar and staples were wrenched and twisted, but either proved too strong for the scamps, or the latter were frightened off by some means before they had succeeded in their designs. People had better keep an eye on their horses. Recollect how Mr. Starbuck's pair were snaked off right through town a year or so ago, and never hair or hide of them recovered.

WINSTON HIGH SCHOOL.—Attention is called to the advertisement of J. W. Goslen, A. M., Principal of this excellent and well-known institution. The fall session commences on Tuesday, the 1st day of August, and it is time for students to communicate with Mr. Goslen and have themselves properly enrolled and classified.—Mr. G. is a gentleman of marked ability, a graduate of Trinity College in this State from which institution he but recently received new and deserved honors. Under his guiding hand, the Winston High School cannot fail to prosper.

SUNDAY SCHOOL PIC-NIC.—The Salem Sunday School gave its annual pic-nic on Friday last, in the pleasant grounds of Harrison Reed's place below Salem. The turn-out was very large, and as the procession passed our sanctum early in the morning, we could see that the youngsters were brimming over with anticipation.—Returning before dusk, all looked tired, and therefore they must have thoroughly enjoyed themselves. Addresses were made to the scholars at the pleasure grounds by Rev. Mr. Prince, and other gentlemen, and additional zest was given to the enjoyments of the day by the delightful music discoursed by the Salem Brass Band.

INSTRUMENTAL CONCERT.—The Salem Brass Band will give one of their *recherche* entertainments to-night (Friday) in the Hall over Hege's store. The programme comprises some of the newest and choicest pieces of music, and we bespeak for the Band a full audience.

BROADBAY TOWNSHIP will hold a meeting on to-morrow Saturday, July 15th, for the purpose of nominating township officers, and a delegate to the County Convention.

A LIBERAL BID.—The *Telegram* says that the citizens of Thomasville propose to the trustees of the Greensboro Female College, or to the N. C. Methodist Conference, to denote the Thomasville Female College, which is now worth some $20,000, if the said Trustees or Conference will establish a Conference College at that place.

SWELTERING.—Oh! for a lodge on some cool mountain top, or a nook in some sunless cave, for the past week has tried our patience sorely. It has been the warmest of the season, the mercury having been away up among the nineties. Business is at its dullest among our merchants, and we do not wonder at it, for it is the first and paramount business of men in this hot weather to "lie low and keep cool."

DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The large grist and saw-mills at Thomasville, belonging to the estate of John W. Thomas, deceased, were destroyed by fire on the night of the 6th inst. We are informed that the cost of erecting these mills was some $8.000, and that there was only $2,000 insurance upon them.

STATE ITEMS.

Opinions Recently Delivered by the Supreme Court.

Dick, J. Blackburn *vs.* Brooks from Forsyth. A note given for land sold in November '64, upon a credit, with the understanding at the time of said sale that payment would be required in "undepreciated currency," does not mean specie, or its equivalent.

The time and circumstances are to be considered in ascertaining the intention of the parties, and these things, together with the conditions of sale, indicate that the payment was to be made in money receivable in the ordinary commercial and business transactions of the country.

Dick, J. Walkup *vs.* H. M. Houston. Credit in currency, endorsed *as such* on a note payable in specie, are payments only to the amount of the value in specie at the respective dates of payment.

Read, J. Hughes *vs.* Wheeler from Forsyth. Under the old system, if the declaration is *in case*, and it does not further appear whether the action is *in tort* or contract, it will be regarded as ambiguous or donbtful *pleading*.

Where the defendant understood the action to be *in tort*, and the plaintiff did not declaim it, but offered evidence to establish a breach of contract, such action cannot be sustained.

Boyden, J. State *vs.* Deaton. Justices of the Peace have exclusive original jurisdiction of offences mentioned in Chap. 209, Act of 68-'9, entitled "An Act to protect married women from the willful abandonment or neglect of their husbands."

Whenever J. P's have exclusive original jurisdiction in criminal offences, it is not necessary that there should be a compliance with the requisites prescribed in Sec. 6, Sub-Div. IV of Chap. 178, Act of 1869. But such requisites must be strictly complied with in all cases where the jurisdiction of the Superior Courts, and J. P's are current.

Whether a husband who abandons his wife prior to the above recited fact and continues after said act is guilty.—*Quere.*

Rodman, J. Williams *vs.* Dixon. The plaintiff owned an ass which he knew to be dangerous, and in the habit of pursuing and injuring stock, and with a knowledge of such vicious qualities, he permitted him to run at large: *Held*, if such an animal is found pursuing a cow, which he threw down, and was in the act of stamping her, when the defendant believing it was necessary to kill him to save the life of his cow, killed the ass, that defendant was justifiable.

Reade, J. An administrator is guilty of gross *laches* who sells property of his intestate on a credit, and takes no other security than the bond of the purchaser.

Mr. John Stancill, a highly respected citizen of Columbus county, was brutally murdered on the night of the 5th inst., by a colored man named Alfred MacKay, who attacked him with an axe, as he was taking a nap on the porticoof Mr. Buie's store. The murderer was arrested a few hours afterwards, by a party of citizens who found his wife trying to cleanse the blood spots from his clothing. The axe was also found, covered with clots of blood. The unhappy wretch was at once conveyed to jail and put in irons. It is supposed that his object had been to obtain money from his victim.

The *Vindicator* says that Judge Cloud, appointed with Attorney General Shipp and Solicitor Bynum, to hold a Court of Oyer and Terminer at Rutherfordton, arrived at that place on Monday of last week. He says the papers are all wrong about his being deer hunting—that any man who would kill deer at this season of the year ought to be indicted. He has been over in Mitchell county enjoying himself there.

The residence of Mrs. Geo. W. Mordecai, in Raleigh, was struck by lightning on yesterday week, but little damage done. Several of the Penitentiary guard were also stunned and knocked kown by the subtle agent, but none of them were seriously hurt. We have not noted near so many casualities from lightning this year, as there were last year up to this time.

Hon. Silas N. Martin has resigned as President of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad, and, at the recent meeting of the Board of Directors, M. Cronly, Esq., of Wilmington, was elected to the position. The new President is an energetic business man of long and successful experience.

The Statesville *American* says that the report which has been published in a number of papers, detailing a horrid murder of a man's wife and children in Wilkes county, and robbery of $1,000, is a falsehood out of the whole cloth. No such occurrence has taken place. The statement, which was originally made by a Virginia paper, will be found on our first page.

The Revenue officers, in Mecklenburg county, seized two teams, and twenty-four boxes of tobacco, one day last week. It was from Webster's Factory in Rockingham county. It is alleged that the tobacco was stamped with altered stamps, a genuine ten pound stamp being altered to a forty pound stamp. The Factory, stock and fixtures, the *Telegram* learns, have also been seized.

Andrew Jackson Jones, the late President of the Western Railroad has instituted suit against a gambling house in New York, for the sum of $5,000 which he lost there at cards. Why don't he sue for all that he lost while he is about it? The telegraph dispatches announcing the suit, say that Jones is a colored man, and this is a gross libel upon our colored people.

Another fearful butchiery was perpetrated in Robeson county, on Monday afternoon last, by the Lowry gang of mulatto outlaws. A Sheriff's posse, having in charge Lowrey's wife and several others who were aiding and abetting the outlaws, was ambuscaded near Buis' Store, on the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad. The following of the Sheriff's posse were killed and wounded: Killed—Hector McMillan, Archibald Brown and Hector McNeill. Wounded—D. McGormack, Berry Barnes and James Lowrey, the latter a colored man, and cousin to the outlaw Lowrey, but co-operated with the Sheriff's posse. The fighting resolved itself into a regular battle, which lasted some time. The posse fought well, even following the outlaws into the recesses of the swamp. It is not certainly known that any of the outlaws were killed.

The following are the latest prices ruling in the Wilmington market, as given by the *Star*: Beef, 16⅔ cents ℔ lb.; mutton and lamb, 15 to 16 cents ℔ lb.; pork, 16⅔ cents ℔ lb.; grown fowls, $1 ℔ pair; chickens, 20@33⅓ cents apiece; eggs, 25 cents ℔ dozen; Irish potatoes, 60 cents ℔ peck; apples, 30 to 75 cents ℔ peck; tomatoes, 5 cents ℔ quart, or 25 cents ℔ pk. cabbage, 3@10 cents ℔ head; snap beans, 30@40 cents ℔ peck; green corn, 25 cents ℔ dozen; onions, 10 cents a quart or 60 cents a peck; squashes, 20@25 cents ℔ dozen; beets, 20 cents ℔ dozen or 10 cents ℔ bunch; whortleberries, 8@10 cents ℔ quart; watermelons, 10@50 cents for choice; muskmelons, 25 cents for choice; cucumbers, 10 cents ℔ dozen, cowpeas, 40 cents ℔ peck.

From the report of Maj. Wm. A. Smith, President of the North Carolina R. R., for the fiscal year ending May 31st, 1871, we find the receipts from all sources to be $744,761.16, and the total expenses of operating the road for the same period to be $279,965.48, leaving as net over operating expenses $464,795.38.

The profits over ordinary and extraordinary expenses, according to the Treasurer's statement, are $340,718.33. Of this amount a dividend of six per cent. upon the capital stock was declared, amounting to $240,000. The remainder, $100,718.33 was applied in payment of the dedts of the road.

Another kerosene lamp exploded in Wilmington on last Friday night, burning two small children, and coming within an ace of burning the house down. When will people learn to be more careful with these dangerous illuminators.

The Fayetteville *Eagle* learns that Tom Lowry, one of the Robeson county outlaws, was certainly wounded a week or so ago, and thinks that he has been killed.

Henderson Young, who is to be hung in Mecklenburg county to-day, has made a clean breast of the murder for which he was convicted and is to suffer.

Fayetteville boasteth of a pig, now dead, whose face and mouth resembled in form that of a human being, although covered with hair. The rest of the body was that of an ordinary pig.

The Wilmington papers say that everybody who can possibly get away from that city, has gone to avoid the intense heats.

Jacob Brown, of Martin county, while digging a well a few days since, met with a sad fate. The earth caved in upon him, burying him alive, and when he was dug out, he wasdead.

The board of city commissioners of Salisbury have authorized the Mayor to advertise the market house for sale, with a view to build a cheaper one.

The deposits in the Savings Bank at Charlotte are said to have been very large—approximating to three quarters of a million of dollars.

Fayetteville and Raleigh have been connected by railroad at last. The last rails were laid on Monday.

The Rutherford *Star*, radical, advises its party in that county not to vote at all on the Convention question.

Mr. Hector McKay was struck dead by lightning, on his farm, in Richmond county, a few days ago.

GENERAL NEWS.

Attorney General Akerman is the only member of the Cabinet now in Washington attending to his business. All the rest are away enjoying themselves. The President has been sporting at Long Branch, and is now about to take a pleasure trip to California, over the Pacific Railroad. The people, however, who pay the taxes, are all hard at work, and have no time to waste in pleasure trips.

An election is to be held in West Virginia for a Constitutional Convention, the chief objects desired to be obtained being a change in the township system of county organization, and a reform in the judiciary system of the State. Like North Carolina, West Virginia has been trying to get along under a Constitution imposed upon her by the radical leaders, and finds it is no use to try any longer. She wants to get back to the old paths.

A dispatch from New York, dated 8th inst., states that on that morning the trains from Newark and New York collided. The cars caught fire, and were totally destroyed, burning a number of passengers. Seven bodies were taken from the ruins, and it is supposed that many others are still in the burning mass. No Southerners are reported among the dead.

A Miss Woodward, employed in the weaving mills at Webster, Mass., while combing her long hair, gave it a toss back, and it was caught by a rapidly revolving shaft directly over her head. The hair and scalp was torn off as cleanly as if it had been done with a knife. The sufferer did not lose consciousness, and bids fair to recover.

A farmer, named Watt Carr, residing near Hamilton, Ohio, while conversing with some neighbors, on the step of his house, concerning the manner in which Mr. Vallandigham shot himself, attempted to illustrate it with a loaded pistol, and succeeded in the illustration precisely as Mr. Vallandigham did. He fell instantly, shot through the bowels, and died in a few hours.

The citizens of Watsaka, Illinois, on the 6th inst., took Martin Mera, who is charged with the murder of his ten year old son, from the county jail and hung him. About a thousand men, women and children participated in the act. Grant has sent no troops there.

Horace P. Robinson, son of a money-broker, was shot, it is thought fatally, in Philadelphia, on the night of the 5th inst., by William Barstal, the son of a wealthy sugar refiner. The boys had been talking of burglars before going to sleep together, and it is supposed the act was committed by Barstal while dreaming.

Terrible riots occurred in New York City on Tuesday last, between the Roman Catholic and Protestant Irishmen. The latter had a procession on that day in commemoration of the final overthrow of the Catholic religion in Great Britain and Ireland, and the Catholics tried to break it up.

Never attempt to extinguish a kerosene lamp by blowing down the chimney. A lady of Cleveland, Mrs. Elizabeth Starg, recently met with a horrible death by doing that very thing. The lamp exploded, throwing the burning oil over her person, injuring her so terribly that in two hours she died in excruciating agony.

Hon. Cassius M. Clay, well known throughout the country as the leader of the Republican party in Kentucky, has renounced that party, and declared in favor of the Conservatives. He stands on the platform laid down by the lamented Vallandigham.

The witnesses summoned before the Congressional KuKlux Committee in Washington cost the Government $250 a piece. If counted upon the score of value to the Government they would not be worth six cents a dozen.

ALASKA. Where on this globe can we go beyond the omnipresent Yankee? Landing at SITKA, we had walked but a short distance into the town when we reached the northern depot of Dr. Ayer's medicines in full display among the huts, shanties and courts of these boreal tribes. There the familiar, homelike names of his Cherry Pectoral, Pills, &c., salute us from the exterior and the interior of a store which shows more business than its neighbors, and proves that these simple but sure remedies are even more necessary to savage life than to ourselves where they visit every fireside.

[Correspondent Alexand. *Journal.*

HAVE you ever tried NATURE'S HAIR RESTORATIVE? You will be delighted with it. Clean, safe, and *efficient*. It is driving all the poisonous compounds out of the market. It is clear as crystal. See advertisement.

"THE TOBACCO LEAF."—This valuable journal the organ of the tobacco trade of the United States, has been sold by its founder, Mr. Chas. Pfirshing, to a corporation styled "The Tobacco Leaf Publishing Company. Mr. J. Henry Hager will continue to have editorial charge of its columns. The *Leaf* deserves a general circulation among the producers of tobacco in N. C., as well as the dealers in that staple. The price per annum is $4. The publication office is No. 142 Fulton street, New York.

DIED,

At the residence of R. Bodenhamer, in Davidson county, on the 29th ult., Mrs. SUSANNA TEAGUE, relict of the late Isaac Teague, Sen., aged 88 years, 3 months and 29 days. She had been a member of the Primitive Baptist Church for sixty-odd years.

THE MARKETS.

SALEM, N. C., July 14, 1871.

Provisions.		*Provisions.*	
Bacon,	12½@ 00	Chop,	2
Lard,	15@00	Bran,	1½
Pork	0@00	*Grain.*	
Beef,	7@10	Wheat,	1 40@1 50
Veal,	5@ 8	Corn,	96 @ 100
Mutton,	6@ 8	" (old)	00@0 00
Butter,	20@00	Rye,	80@ 85
Flour	3¾ @4	Oats,	50@ 00
Eggs,	10	Peas,	85@ 90
Beeswax	25 @ 28	Meal	2½ @3
		Cucumbers, 5 c. doz.	

DANVILLE TOBACCO MARKET.

DANVILLE, July 10.

Offerings fair, and last week's supplies well sustained. No change.

Lugs—Common, Red	$3 50	to $4 00
" Good working	3 00	to 6 00
" Good, "	6 00	to 10 00
" Fine, "	16 00	to 20 00
Extra lots higher.		
Leaf—Common Red,	5 00	to 6 00
" Good	6 50	to 8 00
" Good, rich, waxy,	8 00	to 15 00
" Common Bright,	15 00	to 20 00
" Good, "	20 00	to 25 00
" Fine, "	30 00	to 40 00
" Extra fine lots	50 00	to100 00

New York, July 12.—Cotton, 20¼ a 00; Flour, 7 00 to 8 75; Corn, 74 a 75; Wheat, 1 58 a 1 60; Gold, 1 12¼; Bonds, N. C. old, 46½, new 27.

Baltimore, July 11.—Cotton 18½ a 20½; Flour 5 50 a 7 00; Wheat, $1 30 a $1 55; Corn, white, 75 a 78, yellow, 72 a 73; Oats, 56 a 58 Bacon, 9 a 17; Whisky, 94½ a 95; Lard 11.

Richmond, July 11.—Wheat, $1 45 a$1 60; Corn 83 a 86; Oats 60; Flour, extra, $7 50 per barrel.

Norfolk, July 10.—Bacon, sides, 9½ a 10½; Corn 83 a 00. Flour $5 50 a $7 50.

Charlotte, July 10.—Bacon 11½ a 13 Flour, 3 75 a 3 90; Corn, 95 a $1; Oats, 55 a 60; Whisky, $0 00 a 0 00.

Fayetteville, July 6.—Bacon 13 a 14; Flour,$7 00 a $9 00; Corn $1 15 a$1 20; Oats, 60; Rye, $1 00; Wheat, $1 50; Lard, 17½; Whisky, $1 75; Brandy, $1 75.

Petersburg, July 11.—Flour $6 75 a $7 25; Wheat, red, $1 60 a $1 65, white $1 75 a $1 80; Corn, 84a 87; Bacon, hog rouud 12 a 13; Whisky, $1 12; Brandy $2 00 a $2 30.

Patent Air-Tight Fruit Preserving Jars at WOMMACK'S

LIST OF LETTERS,

REMAINING in the Post Office at Salem, N. C. July 1st, 1871.

LADIES' LIST.

Mrs. Eliza T. Atkinson,
Miss Mary Beckton,
Mrs. Chany Bolarjack,
" Mary Eliza Davis,
" Charrey Merret,
Mrs. Nancy E. Martin,
Miss Lizzie Pitts,
Mrs. Pemalious Smith,
Miss Sarah J. Weavel, 2
" Ida Woolen.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

Tyre Carter,
Charles Clark,
Risdon Charles,
Edward Dull,
J. T. Green,
William Gibbins, 2
Jonathan Miller,
Gustis Omen,
Luther Renolds,
Johney Sullivan,
H. W. Weedon,
George Williard,
Wesley Williard,
Henry White.

H. W. SHORE, P. M.

WINSTON

MALE ACADEMY.

J. W. GOSLIN, A. M., Principal.

The Fall Session of this School will commence on

TUESDAY, AUGUST 1st, 1871.

Pupils will be prepared to enter any of the regular College Classes.

TUITION,

Elementary Branches	$11 00
Advanced English,	14 00
Languages and Higher Mathematics	17 00
Contingent Fee,	1 00

Board from $8 00 to $10 00 per month.

27-1m.

North-Western N. C. R. R. Co

SECRETARY & TREASURER'S OFFICE,
SALEM, N. C., June 20, 1871.

THE FOURTH ANNUAL MEETING OF THE Stockholders of the North-Western N. C. Railroad Company will be held at Kernersville on Thursday the 27th of July next. A full attendance is desired either in person or by proxy.

W. A. LEMLY, Sec. & Treas.

June 23, 1871.—26-5t.

THOS. R. PURNELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

SALEM, N. C.,

WILL practice in the Courts of Forsyth, Yadkin, Surry, Stokes, Davie and Davidson Counties. Prompt attention given to the collection and settlement of claims in all parts of the State.

June 16, 1871.-24-tf.

GOOD NEWS TO HOUSKEEPERS

THE cheapest and best method for preserving all kinds of FRUIT, VEGETABLES, &c., without air-tighting the jars and with or without Sugar, is to use the

American Fruit Preserving Powder.

Parties here who used them last season, are much pleased. J. L. FULKERSON, Sole Agent.

Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

THE NEWEST

And Most Improved Styles of

Patent Air-tight Jars,

WITH GLASS COVERS, Porcelain-lined Covers, or improved METAL COVERS, calculated to please even the most fastidious, will be found at low prices with

June 30th, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

BUCHAN'S CARBOLIC COMPOUNDS

SUCH as **Carbolic Disinfecting Soap,** for Washing Horses, Cattle, Pigs, Dogs, &c.

It will positively destroy all insects on Cattle, and cure Mange, Scratches and Sores of all kinds.

Bed Bugs are at once killed, and their nits destroyed by its use.

The Carbolic Plant Protector destroys and prevents Bugs, Flies, Catterpillars, Plant Lice, Black Scab, Turnip and Cabbage Flies, &c., and is very cheap.

The Carbolic Balm Ointment is said to be the best *Family Salve* in the *world*, and only 25 cents a bottle. Call and get a circular.

At J. L. FULKERSON'S.

Salem, N. C., June 9, 1871. 23-tf

Threshing Machines,

MOWING and REAPING MACHINES.

I have secured the Agency for the sale of the best and most improved Threshing Machines not heretofore brought into this part of the country, called

"THE SWEEPSTAKES,"

The Farmer's long and well-tried Friend.

It is a thresher and cleaner combined, now extensively used throughout the Western States, furnished *geared or belted*,—is mounted on wheels,—needs no loading and unloading,—claims to clean thoroughly, loses no grain, and injures none.

I can also furnish the POWERS mounted on wheels, thus saving all heavy lifting. Intended for 4 or 6 horses, Lever Power.

Persons wishing a new Machine should by all means examine into the merits of the SWEEPSTAKES.

ALSO

The Improved Buck-Eye Mower

AND

BUCK-EYE MOWER and REAPER

With Dropper or Self-Rake Attachment.

This Machine has been much improved and the price reduced. It now has a *Self-Rake* attachment, with side delivery. The Buck-Eye was tried last Fall at a number of State Fairs in the West with from 14 to 20 other Machines, and took the highest premiums. Will cut over one acre of grain or grass per hour.

Over **100,000** *of the Buck-Eye now in use in the United States.*

I can sell them now at less price than heretofore, and for less than others are now offered at.

E. A. VOGLER.

Salem, N. C., May 12, 1871.-19-tf.

Additional Attractions

EVERY WEEK!

NEW AND ATTRACTIVE STYLES in everything to be found at **PATTERSON & CO'S.**

BREM, BROWN & CO.,

CHARLOTTE, N. C.,

IMPORTERS AND WHOLESALE

Hardware Dealers.

THE largest Stock of English and American Hardware and Cutlery, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware and Trimmings, Iron, Steel, Nails, &c., to be found in this State.

Orders promptly attended to.

☞ Agents for Buffalo Scales.

June 30, 1871.-26-3t.

JUST RECEIVED,

ANOTHER supply of Drugs, Medicines Dyestuffs, Perfumery, Fancy Articles &c., &c. at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE,
Post Office Building.

Notion Store!

J. BLICKENDERFER,

At the Old Drug Store on the South Side Public Square,

SALEM, N. C.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salem, Winston and surrounding country, that he has opened at the above place a

Notion and Variety Store,

which he has stocked with a fine assortment of Goods of the latest and most approved styles, embracing

HOSIERY, GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS, FANS, TRIMMINGS AND EDGINGS, RIBBONS, SOAPS, POCKET-BOOKS, SILK BUTTONS, PARASOLS, NECK-TIES, SEWING SILKS, SHIRTS, UNDERSHIRTS, DRAWERS, STATIONERY, SEGARS AND PIPES, JET JEWELRY, ZEPHYR AND GERMANTOWN WOOL, in fact, everything that can be found in a first class Notion establishment.

I am agent for the celebrated **Keystone Counterpanes,** Wool, Half Wool, and Cotton, of all colors, for Beds, Cribs and Cradles; those wishing to purchase are solicited to call and inspect my assortment just received from the Factory.

J. BLICKENDERFER.

Salem, N. C., May 19, 1871.-20-tf.

All the Year Round

YOU CAN HAVE

GOOD SODA WATER

BY USING

WOOD'S CONDENSED SODA,

PUT UP IN

POCKET FOUNTS,

Charged with Gas, Sweetened and Flavored. Ready for use at all times and Everywhere.

Sixteen Glasses for 50 Cents,

FOR SALE AT

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

FEVER AND AGUE.

JUST RECEIVED a fresh lot of the Great South American Fever and Ague Cure. Has never failed to have the desired effect. Call and get a bottle at

WOMACK'S.

CALICOES! A Fine lot of latest styles Calico just received at

June 9.—23-tf. WOMACK'S.

ESTABLISHED 1827!

THE OLD FRANKLIN PRESS.

PLAIN AND FANCY

BOOK & JOB PRINTING

NEATLY EXECUTED AT THIS OFFICE.

SEEDS.

We are sowing, daily sowing,
Countless seeds of good and ill,
Scattered on the level lowland,
Cast upon the windy hill;
Seeds that sink in rich brown furrows,
Soft with Heaven's gracious rain;
Seeds that rest upon the surface
Of the dry, unyielding plain.

Seeds that fall amid the stillness
Of the lowly mountain glen;
Seeds cast out in crowded places,
Trodden under foot of men;
Seeds by idle hearts forgotten,
Flung at random on the air,
Seeds by faithful souls remembered,
Sown in tears, and love and prayer,

Seeds that lie unchanged, unquickened,
Lifeless on the teeming mould;
Seeds that live and grow and flourish
When the sower's hand is cold,
By a whisper sow we blessings,
By a breath we scatter strife,
In our words and looks and actions
Lie the seeds of death and life.

Thou who knowest all our weakness,
Leave us not to sow alone!
Bid thine angels guard the furrows
Where the precious grain is sown,
Till the fields are crowned with glory,
Filled with mellow ripened ears—
Filled with fruit of life eternal—
From the seeds we sowed in tears.

Check the forward thoughts and passions,
Stay the hasty, heedless hands,
Lest the germs of sin and sorrow
Mar our fair and pleasant lands.
Father help each weak endeavor,
Make each faithful effort blest,
Till Thine harvest shall be garnered,
And we enter into rest.

SONG ECHO

A New School Book. by H. S. Perkins. Price $7 50 per dozen. Contains over two hundred new & beautiful Songs, Duets, etc., by WILL S. HAYS, WEBSTER, THOMAS, etc,. Everything is new, fresh and sparkling. Contents and specimen pages sent free. Sample copies mailed free of postage to teachers for 65 cents.—Liberal terms for introduction.

Subscribers to PETERS' MUSICAL MONTHLY are getting their Music for less than two cents a piece.—Those who have not seen this Musical Magazine should send 30 cents for a sample copy. The music is by HAYS, THOMAS, KINKEL, PERSLEY, and other popular writers.

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Teachers sending us their orders for $10 worth of music, can claim a year's subscription to Peters' Musical Monthly,

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Buys and sells improved and unimproved lands anywhere in the United States. 26-4w.

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RIGHT REV. THOS. ATKINSON, D. D., Visitor.
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The fifty-ninth Term of this School will open July 19th, 1871, and continue 20 weeks.

For a circular, containing full particulars, apply to the Rector. 26-4w.

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Is the simplest and best made. It will suit you.—Send for Circular and Prices to SCHOFIELD'S Iron Works, Macon, Georgia. 26-4w.

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GARGLING OIL
IS GOOD FOR

Burns and Scalds,	*Rheumatism,*
Chilblains,	*Hemorrhoids or Piles*
Sprains and Bruises,	*Sore Nipples,*
Chapped Hands,	*Caked Breasts,*
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Frost Bites,	*Spavins, Sweeney,*
External Poisons,	*Scratches, or Grease,*
Sand Cracks,	*Stringhalt, Windgalls,*
Galls of all Kinds,	*Foundered Feet,*
Sitfast, Ringbone,	*Cracked Heels,*
Poll Evil,	*Foot Rot in Sheep,*
Bites of Animals & Insects,	*Roup in Poultry,*
Toothache, &c., &c.,	*Lame Back, &c., &c.*

Large Size, $1.00; Medium, 50c.; Small, 25c.

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GARGLING OIL COMPANY,
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$1 50. CORN! CORN! $1 50.

O'HARA'S POCKET GIANT CORN SHELLER Patented Nov. 23, 1869. Awarded First Premium at Mississippi, Louisiana and Texas State Fairs, 1870. Shells 6 bush. of corn per hour. Does not scatter. Weighs only 12 oz. Can be used in pulling corn. *Agents wanted in every county.* Can make $5 to $10 per day. Liberal discount to the trade. Sample by Express $1 50. Send for Circular and Price List. JOHN S. HINES, Manufacturer's Agent for North Carolina, Raleigh. 26-4w.

Apple Parer, Corer and Slicer. Price $2

Does all at once. Warranted satisfactory.
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Hon. W. H. Battle's Report of the proceedings in the Habeas Corpus cases of the prisoners arrested by order of Gov. Holden, in July and August for sale at the BOOK STORE.

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8 O'CLOCK.
27-4w.

Thea-Nectar
IS A PURE
BLACK TEA

with the Green Tea Flavor,—Warranted to suit all tastes. For sale everywhere. And for sale wholesale only by the **Great Atlantic & Pacific Tea Co., 8** Church St., New York. P. O. Box 5506. Send for Thea-Nectar Circular. 27-4w.

WANTED—AGENTS, (**$20 *per day***) to sell the celebrated HOME SHUTTLE SEWING MACHINE. Has the under-feed, makes the "lock-stitch" (alike on both sides,) and is fully licensed. The best and cheapest family Sewing Machine in the Market. Address, JOHNSON, CLARK & CO., Boston Mass., Pittsburgh, Pa., Chicago, Ill., or St Louis, Mo. 27-4w.

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It has the delicate and refreshing fragrance of genuine Farina Cologne Water, and is indispensable to

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the Toilet of every Lady or Gentleman. Sold by Druggists and Dealers in PERFUMERY.

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THIS IS NO HUMBUG! By sending 35 CENTS with age, height, color of eyes and hair, you will receive, by return mail, a correct picture of your future husband or wife, with name and date of marriage. Address W. FOX, P. O. Drawer, No. 24, Fultonville, N. Y. 27-4w

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We will send a handsome Prospectus of our *New Illustrated Family Bible* containing over **200** fine Scripture Illustrations to any Book Agent, free of charge. Address NATIONAL PUBLISHING Co., Philadelphia, Pa., Atlanta, Ga., or St. Louis, Mo. 27-4w.

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TO CONFORM TO
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GREAT SAVING TO CONSUMERS
BY GETTING UP CLUBS.

☞ Send for our New Price List and a Club form will accompany it, containing full directions—making a large saving to consumers and remunerative to club organizers.

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WHAT IS IT?

It is a sure and perfect remedy for all diseases of the LIVER AND SPLEEN, ENLARGEMENT OR OBSTRUCTION OF INTESTINES, URINARY, UTERINE, OR ABDOMINAL ORGANS, POVERTY OR A WANT OF BLOOD, INTERMITTENT OR REMITTENT FEVERS, INFLAMMATION OF THE LIVER, DROPSY, SLUGGISH CIRCULATION OF THE BLOOD, ABSCESSES TUMORS, JAUNDICE, SCROFULA, DYSPEPSIA, AGUE AND FEVER AND THEIR CONCOMITANTS

DR. WELLS having become aware of the extraordinary medicinal properties of the South American plant called

JURUBEBA,

sent a special commission to that country to procure it in its native purity, and having found its wonderful curative properties to even exceed the anticipations formed by its great reputation, has concluded to offer it to the public, and is happy to state that he has made arrangements for a regular monthly supply of this wonderful Plant. He has spent much time experimenting and investigating as to the most efficient preparation from it, for popular use, and has for some time used in his own practice with most happy results the effectual medicine now presented to the public as

Dr. WELL'S EXTRACT OF JURUBEBA

and he confidently recommends it to every family as a household remedy which should be freely taken as a BLOOD PURIFIER in all derangements of the system and to animate and fortify all weak and Lymphatic temperaments, JOHN Q. KELLOGG,
Platt St. New York.

Price One Dollar per bottle. Send for Circular. 27..4w

Psychomancy. This word is derived from the Greek, signifying the power of the soul, spirit or mind, and is the basis of all human knowledge. Psychomancy is the title of a new work of 400 pages, by HERBERT HAMILTON, B. A., giving full instructions in the science of Soul Charming and Psychologic Fasoination; how to exert this wonderful power over men or animals instantaneously, at will. It teaches Mesmerism, how to become Trance or Writing Mediums, Divination, Spiritualism, Alchemy, Philosophy of Omens and Dreams, Brigham Young's Harem, Guide to Marriage, &c. This is the only book in the English language professing to teach this occult power, and is of immense advantage to the Merchant in selling goods, the Lawyer in gaining the confidence of Jurors, the Physician in healing the sick; to Lovers, in securing the affections of the opposite sex, and all seeking riches or happiness. Price by mail, in cloth, $1 25; paper covers, $1. Agents wanted for this book, Private Medical Works, Perfumery, Jewelry, &c., who will receive samples free. Address, T. W. EVANS, Publisher and Perfumer, 41 South 8th St., Philadelphia, Pa. 27-4w.

$10 FROM 50 Cts.

12 samples sent (postage paid) for 50 cents that retail readily for $10. R. L. WOLCOTT, 181 Chatham Sq., N. Y. 27-4w.

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No Knife.. No Caustic Medicines. No Blood. Little Pain.

For particulars, call on or address either of the above.

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April 14, 1871. 15-3m.

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LEFFEL'S UNRIVALLED AMERICAN DOUBLE TURBINE WATER WHEEL,

Mill Gearing, Shafting & Pulleys

STEAM ENGINES & BOILERS.

POOLE & HUNT, BALTIMORE, MD

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR

WATER WHEEL.

Sept. 9, 1870-35-1y.

$5 TO $10 PER DAY! MEN, WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS who engage in our business make from FIVE to TEN DOLLARS PER DAY in their own localities. Full particulars and instructions sent free by mail. Those in need of permanent, profitable work, should address at once. GEORGE STINSON & Co.
April 14,-15-3m. Portland, Maine.

New Family Grocery!
J. P. LANDQUIST,
SALEM, N. C.,

RESPECTFULLY informs the citizens of Salem, Winston, and the surrounding country, that he has taken the business stand recently occupied by Mr. James Fisher, and opened a

Grocery and Provision Store,

for the sale of everything in that line which can be needed by a family. His stock is

NEW AND FRESH,

and has been selected especially with a view to meet the wants of this community. It comprises the best varieties of

MOLASSES, SUGAR, COFFEE and TEAS,
Flour, Meal, Bacon, Lard, Crackers, Butter, Cheese, Pickles, Chickens, Eggs, Fish, &c., &c.,

constantly on hand, and at astonishingly low prices for

CASH OR BARTER.

☞ Do not fail to inspect my stock before purchasing.

J. P. LANDQUIST.

March 3, 1871-9-3m.

NATURE'S
HAIR RESTORATIVE

Contains no LAC SULPHUR—No SUGAR of LEAD—No LITHARGE—No NITRATE of SILVER, and is entirely free from the Poisonous and Health-destroying Drugs used in other Hair Preparations.

Transparent and clear as crystal, it will not soil the finest fabric—perfectly SAFE, CLEAN and EFFICIENT—desideratums long sought for and found at last!

It restores and prevents the Hair from becoming Grey, imparts a soft, glossy appearance, removes Dandruff, is cool and refreshing to the head, checks the Hair from falling off, and restores it to a great extent when prematurely lost, prevents Headaches, cures all Humors, cutaneous eruptions, and unnatural Heat. AS A DRESSING FOR THE HAIR IT IS THE BEST ARTICLE IN THE MARKET.

Dr. G. SMITH, Patentee, Groton Junction, Mass. Prepared only by PROCTER BROTHERS, Gloucester, Mass. The Genuine is put up in a panel bottle, made expressly for it, with the name of the article blown in the glass. Ask your Druggist for Nature's Hair Restorative, and take no other.

Send a three cent stamp to PROCTER BROS., for a Treatise on the Human Hair.—The information it contains is worth $5.00 to any person.

For sale at ZEVELY'S Drug Store.
Nov. 25, 1870-46-1y. Salem, N. C.

DRUGS, CHEMICALS
AND
MEDICINES,
AT
Shaffner's Drug Store,
Main Street, Salem, N. C.

Constantly on hand a full assortment of CHEMICALS, DRUGS, MEDICINES, PERFUMERY, TOILET ARTICLES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, SPICES, TEAS, SEEDS, GLASSES, STATIONERY, FANCY ARTICLES, and everything else usually kept in a

First Class Drug Store.

PHYSICIANS

will be supplied with reliable Medicines, promptly and at reasonable figures.

The undersigned is the only authorized agent for the sale in this market, of the justly celebrated

Liberty White Lead,

the best and most economical in use.
Call, examine goods, and ascertain prices.
J. F. SHAFFNER.

May 5, 1871.-18-tf.

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Stationery Packages.

THE UNITED STATES SPECIE PACKAGE contains

5 sheets Note Paper, 5 Envelopes,
1 Lead Pencil, 1 Penholder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 new Dime Book.

☞ Every package is guaranteed to contain either 5, 10, 25, or 50 cents in nickel or silver.

Price 25 Cents.

THE Excelsior Stationery Package contains 10 sheets of Good Paper. 10 Envelopes,
1 Good Lead Pencil, 1 Pen Holder,
1 Oroide Gold Pen, 1 New Dime Book and
1 set of Ladie's or Gents' Jewelry, with a cash prize of from 5 cents to $1 00.

Price Fifty Cents.

THE FAIRY CASKET

contains 12 sheets of Lady's Note Paper, 12 Envelopes, 1 good Penholder, 1 oroide Gold Pen, 1 good lead Pencil, Copy popular Song Book, 1 copy of the Art of Love, 1 Dime Book, 1 Little Flirt, or the art of Hadkerchief, Glove, and Fan Flirtation, with Floral Language of Love, 1 Little Facinator.

In addition to the above, each casket is guaranteed to contain from 5 cents to $5 in money or one of the following valuable presents: 1 Lady's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Gentleman's Triple Plated Gold Watch, 1 Fine Pen Knife, 1 Gent's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Pocket Book, 1 Lady's Ink Stand, 1 set Jewelry,

☞ The Casket is a neat gilt box, and makes a handsome present for a lady or a gentleman.

Price only One Dollar.

For Sale at the Book Store.

ZEVELY'S
DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING.

THOSE who wish to supply themselves with fresh and reliable

DRUGS & MEDICINES,

an always find them at the above establishment, at reasonable prices.

FANCY ARTICLES,
PERFUMERY, SOAPS,
NOTIONS
PATENT MEDICINES,

in fact everything in his line always on hand
A. T. ZEVELY

Jan. 14, 1870

VERMICELLI & MACCARONI
AT
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POSTOFFICE BUILDING
Feb. 20, 1868 26-

HAND BOOK
FOR
COUNTY OFFICERS
CHEAP AT BLUM'S.

NEW SPRING AND SUMMER
GOODS.
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE Undersigned has just received the most attractive stock of Spring and Summer Goods ever offered by him to the people of this and the surrounding counties, comprising

DRY GOODS, HATS, BOOTS, SHOES, HARDWARE, CLOTHING, NOTIONS.

GROCERIES,
QUEENSWARE, CUTLERY, CROCKERY, KITCHEN FURNITURE, FARM UTENSILS, &c., &c.,

fresh and new, and as cheap as the cheapest. *No one shall get ahead of me in*

LOW PRICES.

My friends will find my stock of Dry Goods and Notions, **STAPLE AND FANCY,** complete, and purchased after the late decline in prices at the North. I have a large supply of **Ladies' and Gentlemen's**

BOOTS
AND
SHOES,

and can furnish you with the latest make and style.

I am receiving large additions to my stock of

Hardware
AND
CUTLERY,

and can guarantee satisfaction in quality and prices.

HATS FOR EVERYBODY,
THE LATEST STYLES OUT.

HOSIERY,

The best quality Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hose of every size.

I would call especial attention to my carefully selected stock of

Groceries,

which I offer at the lowest possible price for Cash or Barter.

I earnestly invite the attention of our country and town people to my varied assortment, and promise to make it their interest to purchase of me.

COUNTRY PRODUCE

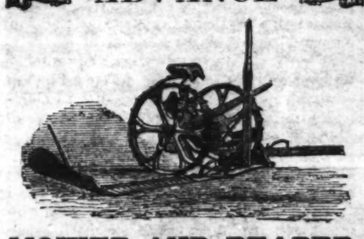
taken in exchange for goods upon liberal terms.

Call and look over my stock, even if you do not wish to buy just now.

Mr. T. F. CRIST, well known to the people of this section, will be found at my establishment, and will be glad to see all his old friends and customers.

R. A. WOMMACK,
Salem, N. C,. April 28, 1871.-17-tf. **Agent.**

ADVANCE



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THE Strongest, Lightest Draft, most Compact and Perfect Machine ever offered to the public.

This Machine has an *iron frame*, all in one piece, which cannot become rickety, like the *wood frame* Machines. The finger bar is not attached to the frame, but is hinged direct to the tongue. There is no side draft. The Gear, or Cogwheels are all in the centre of frame under the driver's seat, enclosed in an iron case, so as to exclude all grit and obviate the danger of the driver's lines becoming entangled in the wheels.

All that is asked of persons desiring a good MOWER and REAPER, is that they lay aside all prejudice, and carefully examine, and thoroughly test THE ADVANCE MOWER AND REAPER, before purchasing elsewhere,

Mowers $115. Mower and Reaper combined $155.

For Circulars and full particulars, call on or address
C. A. HEGE, Agent,
Friedburg, Forsyth Co., N. C,

☞ Also Agent for the ITHACA WHEEL RAKE. Price $40. April 28, 1871-17-3m.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

For Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, such as Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, Bronchitis, Asthma, and Consumption.

Probably never before in the whole history of medicine, has any thing won so widely and so deeply upon the confidence of mankind, as this excellent remedy for pulmonary complaints. Through a long series of years, and among most of the races of men it has risen higher and higher in their estimation, as it has become better known. Its uniform character and power to cure the various affections of the lungs and throat, have made it known as a reliable protector against them. While adapted to milder forms of disease and to young children, it is at the same time the most effectual remedy that can be given for incipient consumption, and the dangerous affections of the throat and lungs. As a provision against sudden attacks of *Croup*, it should be kept on hand in every family, and indeed as all are sometimes subject to colds and coughs, all should be provided with this antidote for them.

Although settled *Consumption* is thought incurable, still great numbers of cases where the disease seemed settled, have been completely cured, and the patient restored to sound health by the *Cherry Pectoral*. So complete is its mastery over the disorders of the Lungs and Throat, that the most obstinate of them yield to it. When nothing else could reach them, under the *Cherry Pectoral* they subside and disappear.

Singers and Public Speakers find great protection from it.

Asthma is always relieved and often wholly cured by it.

Bronchitis is generally cured by taking the *Cherry Pectoral* in small and frequent doses.

So generally are its virtues known, that we need not publish the certificates of them here, or do more than assure the public that its qualities are fully maintained.

Ayer's Ague Cure.

For Fever and Ague, Intermittent Fever, Chill Fever, Remittent Fever, Dumb Ague, Periodical or Bilious Fever, &c., and indeed all the affections which arise from malarious, marsh, or miasmatic poisons.

As its name implies, it does *Cure*, and does not fail. Containing neither Arsenic, Quinine, Bismuth, Zinc, nor any other mineral or poisonous substance whatever, it in nowise injures any patient. The number and importance of its cures in the ague districts, are literally beyond account, and we believe without a parallel in the history of Ague medicine. Our pride is gratified by the acknowledgments we receive of the radical cures effected in obstinate cases, and where other remedies had wholly failed.

Unacclimated persons, either resident in, or travelling through miasmatic localities, will be protected by taking the *AGUE CURE* daily.

For *Liver Complaints*, arising from torpidity of the Liver, it is an excellent remedy, stimulating the Liver into healthy activity.

For Bilious Disorders and Liver Complaints, it is an excellent remedy, producing many truly remarkable cures, where other medicines had failed.

Prepared by DR. J. C. AYER & Co., Practical and Analytical Chemists, Lowell, Mass., and sold all round the world.

PRICE, $1.00 PER BOTTLE.

AT HALF PRICE.
Dollar Diaries at Fifty Cents
AT BLUM'S.

Wood's Object Lessons
IN BOTANY.

Game of Great Events,
AT THE BOOK-STORE.

Patterson & Co's Column
SPRING & SUMMER CAMPAIGN.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

An increasing trade has induced us to purchase a LARGER STOCK OF GOODS than usual, and to add to it many new attractions. We have adopted as our rule in business:

"QUICK SALES and SHORT PROFITS,"

Hoping, by a frequent turn of our money, to realize the same profit that slow merchants expect from selling one or two purchases a year. Trusting in this way to reward ourselves, we give the benefit of short profits to our customers.

We believe that our accumulated stock will prove ample for the wants of our trade. If mistaken, we shall order from the most reliable business houses in the northern cities, until the needs of all our customers are supplied.

The decline in many articles of merchandise warrants us in promising

LOW PRICES.

DRY GOODS:

Prints of every style and price, DeLaines, Challies, Lawns, Linen Lawns, Piques, Alpacas, Gros Grain and Japanese Silks and other late styles of Dress Goods. Swiss Muslins, in large supply, Nainsook, Mull Muslin, Brilliants, &c. A very full assortment of Brown and Bleached Muslins, Tickings, Drills, and Linen Goods.

For Gentlemen's Wear:—Elegant Black Doeskin, Fancy Cassimeres, Cottonades, Linen Duck, "Fries' Jeans," including a new and beautiful style of Tweeds now being manufactured. Also a well selected stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, both in Wool and Linen.

NOTIONS.

A larger stock than ever. Our line of Hosiery, Gloves, Veils, Trimmings, Laces, Edgings and Insertings, and Fancy Goods of all kinds cannot be excelled.

We invite the attention of the ladies to our splendid line of Corsets, seamless Kid Gloves, &c.

☞ Call and examine our stock.

BOOTS & SHOES

In this department, we have devoted much time and labor to the selection of Ladies' Fine Shoes. We believe that we can sell a better shoe for less money than can be bought elsewhere. We have every variety of Lace, Button and Congress Gaiters, and an excellent assortment of Morocco and other Leather Shoes.

For Gentlemen we have a full assortment of Boots and Shoes including the celebrated "Burt Gaiter." Also Misses, Boys' and Children's Shoes in good supply.

HATS.

A better assortment than we have ever kept. Fur, Wool, Silk und Straw suitable for old men, young men, plain men, fancy men, and all sorts of boys.

Drugs and Dyestuffs,

SOAPS AND PERFUMERY, QUEEN AND GLASSWARE, HOLLOWWARE, Iron, Nails, &c., in full supply and at low figures.

HARDWARE.

If you wish Table Cutlery, Pocket Knives, Mechanic's Tools, Farmer's Tools, and Agricultural Implements, Building Materials, Mill Saws, Carriage and Saddlery Hardware, Shoe Findings, Cherry Seeders, Horse and Mule Shoes, &c., call upon us, and we will supply you.

GROCERIES,

We make a specialty of these Goods.

In Sugars, Teas, Coffees, Spices and like articles, we fear no Competition

OUR HOUSE shall remain "HEADQUARTERS" in the Groceryline.

We call particular attention to above partial enumeration of our stock.

We are agents for the Louderback & Smith's "Rustic Window Shades." They are cheap, convenient and durable, and are better than either the oiled or paper shades. They have had a large sale wherever introduced.

We shall strive earnestly to give satisfaction in all branches of our business, and hope that no customer will have to leave our house to make purchases elsewhere.

Feeling grateful for our past trade and hopeful for its increase in the future, we wish for our Farmers,—"the bone and sinew" of the land,—the most abundant crops, and for all classes good health and increased prosperity.

PATTERSON & CO.
Salem, N. C., April 14, 1871. 14-tf

M. WP. GRAVES, THOS. R. MCDEARMON, WM. T. LAW

Graves' Warehouse,
DANVILLE, VIRGINIA,
FOR THE SALE OF
LEAF TOBACCO.

SALES ROOM 166 by 70 feet, with 19 skylights. Prompt attention to the interes and comfort of Planters and their teams
March 3, —9-1.

Musical Instruments
AT ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE

VIOLINS, GUITARS,
BANJOS, TAMBORINES,
FLUTES, FIFES,
ACCORDIONS.
VIOLIN, GUITAR AND BANJO STRINGS.
Extra Violin
BOWS and HAIR
For Bows, &c., &c., with a good supply of
Perfumery, Soaps & Fancy Articles.

We do not RIDE AS FAST as our neighbor,
BUT WE COME WITH
NEW GOODS
EVERY WEEK:

AT LOWER PRICES. **Calicoes at 6¼, 8 and 10 cents.** Fine and Neat **DRESS GOODS** cheaper than the cheapest.

J. L. FULKERSON,

GREAT DECLINE IN GROCERIES.

CALL and see BEST ASSORTMENT in this Market.

Sugar 10, Good Coffee 18, Good Molasses 40 cents.

March 10, 1871. J. L. FULKERSON.

THE FINEST, NEATEST, BEST and NEWEST STYLES SHOES for Ladies, Misses and Children, manufactured expressly for our Sales.

Our best hand-made SHOES are warranted superior in *Style and Quality* to any in this market. J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb. 17, 1871-7tf.

THREE FINE JEWELRY
SHOW CASES
and one Iron Safe,
For sale by J. L. FULKERSON.
7-tf.

LADIES' GENUINE
MALTESE COLLARS,
CLUNY and THREAD LACE & EDGINGS.
Feb. 3-5-tf. J. L. FULKERSON.

LOVERS OF TEA

WILL find the great THEA-NECTAR just what they want, or have their money refunded. Try it, it is cheap.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

MAHOGANY & ROSEWOOD grained TABLE OIL CLOTH, a beautiful article.

Come and see, for seeing is believing, and believing is to buy of J. L. FULKERSON.
Feb.3-5tf.

If you wish a superior article of
XETRA GOLDEN SYRUP and Fine MUSCOVADO MOLASSES,
Call on
J. L. FULKERSON.

THERE IS NO DANGER IN USING THE
Best Radiant Oil!
112 fire test. We keep only the best.
Feb. 3-5tf J. L. FULKERSON.

To Coffee Drinkers.

TRY OUR FINE CEYLON 8 O'CLOCK BREAKFAST COFFEE.
Jan. 27. J. L. FULKERSON.

BRUSH AWAY!

WITH superior Hair, Cloth, Tooth, Nail, Hat, Paint, Whitewash and Horse Brushes.—Best in market.

NEW COMBS!

WHO would do without a new Comb, when a superior article of *Horn, Shell, Gutta Percha*,—plain and metal backs—*Fine-tooth* and *Pocket Combs*, can be had so cheap,

SAVE YOUR MONEY!

BY purchasing either *Pocket Wallets, Ladies' Purses* of steel, leather and velvet,—neat and durable.

"FAIRY CASKET,"

A beautiful article for Ladies Toilet use, with SOAP and PERFUMERY in great variety, and at all prices.

BRIGHT!
BRIGHTER!!
BRIGHTEST!!!

SAPOLIO for cleaning Silver, Brass, Tin, &c., superior to any article of the kind now in use.

☞ Be sure and call for any of the above articles at

ZEVELY'S DRUG STORE.

POST OFFICE BUILDING, Salem, N. C,
48-tf.

Health and Strength.

CROOK'S WINE of TAR

Throat and Lungs.

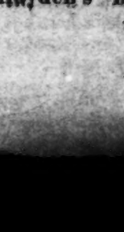
For ten years Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has been tested and proved in thousands of cases, capable of curing all Diseases of the Throat and Lungs, performing wonderful cures. Will you let prejudice prevent you from being cured also?

DR. CROOK'S WINE OF TAR is rich in the medicinal qualities of Tar, combined with vegetable ingredients of undoubted value. It rapidly restores impaired strength, cleanses the Stomach, relaxes the Liver and puts them to work, causes the food to digest, and makes pure blood. If you are afflicted in any way, we know the life-giving taste properties of Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar, are what you need.

It cures all Coughs and Colds, and its many wonderful cures of Asthma and Bronchitis, have caused many to call it a specific for these complaints. Throat ailments require but a few doses. All suffering from Consumption or any Disease of the Lungs should remember that Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar has cured many cases pronounced incurable.

The Weak and Debilitated should remember it restores and invigorates the system, and is health-giving and appetite-restoring.

It also cures Liver and Kidney Complaints, and by its healthy action on the Stomach, removes Dyspepsia. Try one bottle. Take only Dr. Crook's Wine of Tar. Sold by Druggists.



For Scrofula, Scrofulous Tumors, Scrofulous Diseases of the Eyes, or Scrofula in any form, Rheumatism, Diseases of the Liver, Diseases of the Skin, Eruptions, Pimples, Boils, Tetter, Scald Head, Ulcers, and old Sores, or any disease depending on a depraved condition of the blood, take Dr. Crook's Compound Syrup of Poke Root. It is combined with the best tonic preparations of iron known, and is the best Alterative and Blood Purifier made. Cleanse your blood. Try one Bottle. Sold by Druggists.

Prepared only by
CROOK'S WINE & CO., Baltimore, Md.

May 12, 1871.-19-3m.

BOARDING HOUSE,
Main Street, nearly opposite Hege Bros. Store,
SALEM, N. C.

THE UNDERSIGNED respectfully informs those who are desirous of obtaining comfortable boarding that he is prepared to receive a limited number of ladies and gentlemen upon liberal terms.

Salem is one of the most healthy, quiet and pleasant places in North Carolina, and is a favorite resort for those who desire to escape the summer heats of the lower counties.

R. A. JENKINS.
Salem, N. C., March 31, 1871.-13-tf.

SPRING TRADE, 1871.

WE have now in store our SPRING GOODS, bought mostly for Cash of the Manufacturers and Importers, consisting of

WHITE GOODS, HOSIERY,
GLOVES, SUSPENDERS,
PERFUMERIES, STATIONERY,
and all other articles usually kept in a FIRST CLASS NOTION HOUSE.

Cash and prompt home customers will find it to their advantage to give us a call.

BLAIR & THAXTON,
14 Pearl Street, Richmond Virginia,
April 7.-13-3m.

Miscellaneous Books.

OUR stock of Miscellaneous Books is varied, a good collection—which we offer at low prices, as we wish to reduce our stock.

STEREOSCOPES AND VIEWS—Foreign and Domestic,

L. V. & E. T. BLUM.
Salem, N. C., Jan. 1871.

Hayden's Dictionary of Dates,
At the BOOK STORE.